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1952

HURRY UP FOR STRAIGHTWORDS 9

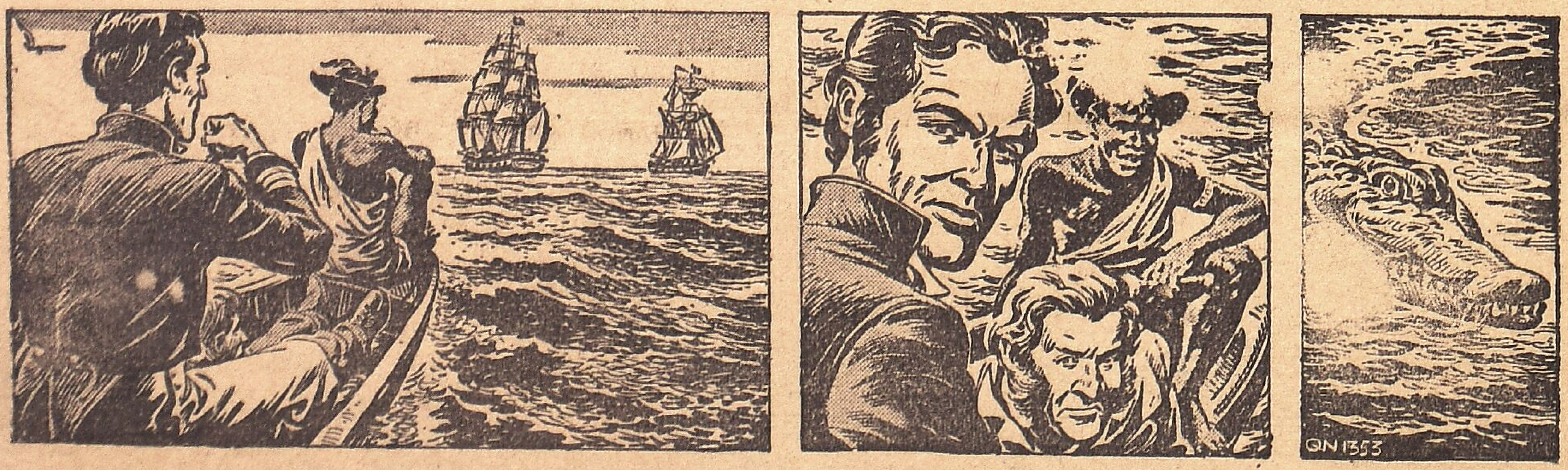
3 AS.

★ THE BLACK SORCERER—24. ★

Rob who goes to the krall of M'Bwuna to arrest the chief for illegally supplying slaves to Monghoe Joe, is himself arrested by M'Bwuna. And when Rob is about to be tortured to death in the presence of Joe and his friend Heinz Knarr, Rob's friend, the Poroh chief, sends two gorillas to his aid. Heinz Knarr, who knows that the apes are terribly afraid of fire, sets fire to a hut. Within a few minutes the whole village is aflame. Shrieking, the apes fly into the jungle.—Now read on.

The raging fire spreads quickly. In panic the negroes fly, the Slave Lord and Heinz Knarr take to their heels too. Nobody troubles about the prisoners and when they are near suffocation, the Poroh chief comes to the help, cuts the cords, which bind them to the stakes, and commands his gorillas to carry the prisoners to safety. The apes carry the men carefully in their strong arms and take them far away from the burning village. At the river shore Robert and his men recover a bit. Robert reconnoitres the neighbourhood and suddenly he sees something gliding over the river, which attracts his attention.

It appears to be the "Baracuda" which drives with the current out to the sea. Robert is aware that he has to act quickly, if he wants to prevent the ship from escaping. However, how to get aboard the "Napoleon." Fortunately the Poroh chief finds a canoe on a lonely spot along the shore. Robert and one of his sailors, take the oars and quickly the canoe shoots down stream. "We must destroy that ship," Robert exclaims, "quicker, quicker!" He then sees the Poroh chief on the fore part of the boat taking his flute again and playing a monotonous tune.



On reaching the open sea, Robert, in his canoe, sees that the "Baracuda" will undoubtedly escape, because, although the "Napoleon" lies there, she is not ready for action and with the present breeze, the "Baracuda" will certainly disappear soon behind the horizon. Regretfully Robert exclaims: "We are too late," but then the Poroh chief turns round and says triumphantly: "Ship not escape. Vengeance of jungle destroy slave ship." Robert looks up and stiffens with terror, when he sees swimming behind the canoe a crocodile of immense dimensions. The Poroh chief issues instructions to the beast to increases its speed and shoot forward towards the "Baracuda."

VUMMIDIAR
DIAMONDS & JEWELLERY
MADRAS
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Regd. No. M. 4181

THREE ANNAS

Free India

Editor: E. R. GOVINDAN

Vol. XIV } MADRAS, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1952 { No. 3

DIAMONDS JEWELLERY
VUMMIDIAR
MADRAS

AMONG THE ABORIGINALS

(By Charulal Mukherjea, M.R.A.S.)

Any one who has observed the manners and customs of the various Proto-Australoid and Dravidian tribes of the most interesting museum of races, the Chotanagpur Plateau, must be struck with their well-knit social system and kinship organisation, evolved to cement their bonds in society. As if not content with this, they have devised various other artificial relationships with non-relatives and even neighbouring aliens to achieve the utmost social integration. Such ceremonial bonds of relationship are no less sacred than actual kinship to the tribal eye, as the contact-parties take a vow to remain constant to each other till death do them part.

Flower-friendship

Thus Santal girls have their flower-friends, called by the endearing names of many fragrant flowers and green leaves. In some areas this passes by the name of 'Phul patao' (forming a flower-friendship), which follows a folk-ritual when two maidens of the same age swear eternal comradeship with mutual presents of clothes and edible things. Community feats and drinks synchronise and the two girls stick a particular flower of their choice, into the knot of the hair mutually. Now between them, their maiden-names cease to exist: they address each other by their flower-names e.g. 'Keya Baha' (the keya flower), 'Akar baha' (a flower of a plant found in moist places, 'Limnophila Roxburgiana,' G. Don). 'Karam dar' (branch of the 'karam tree, Adina Codifolia') relationship is formed by Santal flames during the 'Karam' festival when they tweak two karam leaves mutually in their hair.

Exchange Marriages

Similarly flower and tree friendships of the forms 'Keora, Gulaichi' and 'Karamdiar' are prevalent amongst Kharia maidens. Rai Bahadur S. C. Roy notes a social significance in the "Goi" of friendship between girls as it may lead to exchange-marriages in as much as a Kharia's brother and his wife's sister and his sister and wife's brother are also related as "Gois" Bihar girls follow suit by the mutual insertion of Karam-leaves or barley-shoots grown for the purpose of the Karam festival. The Hill Bhuiyan girls have also their 'Karamdiar, Bairkor and Makar' forms of forming eternal friendship. The Oraons have "Goi." And when they get married, the husband of one 'Goi' addresses the husband of the other with the same term.

Between Married Women

Coming as they do from different villages, the wives of Oraons are not often very friendly to one another. The society has therefore evolved an interesting device to create an artificial union between families in the absence of a natural bond of affection. Such friendships between married women are ceremonially contracted every third year after the harvesting of low-land paddy. Proclamations are sent round that at least one woman of each family must choose a 'Sahia' from amongst the women of another Oraon family of the village. On the day fixed, Sahia-friendships are established after elaborate ceremonials and a fortnight later, tribal feasts are held in celebration of the alliances. These contracting families are henceforth debarred from entering into matrimonial relationships: although no blood is exchanged these are considered as tantamount to blood-relationship between the two families.

Between Men

Santal mothers of an equal number of children form the Saika form of union followed by mutual presents and feasts and drinks. There is a similar custom amongst the Jaghi Birhor (mothers of an equal number of children), but the attending ceremonials follow the Oraon's Sahia form, although not so elaborately.

As the aboriginal boys work in the fields, graze their cattle, play on the flute, sing, dance and hunt beasts and birds in groups, formation of life-long friendships is only natural. But although the Santals sometimes stop here, the allied tribes cement them with ceremonials when vows are taken. Thus Birhor boys form flower-friendships by mutually sticking their favourite flowers above each other's ears and calling each other "my flower."

Other Forms

On the morning following the Jitia Puja day, a Jitia-leaf is stuck above the ear, from the branch planted in the court-yard and thus is contracted a second form called "Jitia dair" friendship.

INTERESTED VISITORS looking at the photographs of Indian monuments at the Indian Stall in the International Exhibition, Sydney.—P. I. B.

Added to this they have the Prasad and Ganga-jal forms, clear culture-loans from the Hindus, friendships contracted with their neighbours of other tribes and castes. The Birhors regard them "as real and sacred as actual blood relationships. Two such 'friends' are not permitted to take each other's name. Each observes all ceremonial pollutions and taboos of the other's family at birth, death and marriage." ("The Birhors." S. C. Roy, P. 533.)

With Rice & Water

Pauri Bhuiyans bearing the same name often enter into the 'Maitra' form a cordiality by making gifts of a handful of sun-dried rice with a few pieces of turmeric and saluting each other saying "Johar Maitra." In a second pattern, called 'Maha-prasad,' each boy puts the rice with a few petals of flowers inside the mouth of the other, while in the third, 'Jamdiar,' they mutually put a tiny jam-twig (Eugenia Jambolana) on each ear of the other.

Such eternal unions are contracted by Kharias by sprinkling of water with mango-leaves from a brass-jug, either with others of their tribe or with non-Kharia neighbours. Feasts, drinks and exchange of cloths are invariable parts of the programme with swearing of life-long allegiance.

Keep Together

Coming to the Oraons, we notice that when a boy feels the urge of swearing ever-lasting loyalty to a comrade in the "iar" or "sangi" fashion, he seeks the consent of his parents. This is readily given but on the warning that he should have to be steadfast in his devotion. He gets his friend as an other self at a feast by offering him presents of cloth with some cash, cemented further by drinks of rice-beer with a roasted pig. A return repast follows soon after with similar gifts from the other 'iar.' Later, like bosom-friends as they are, they keep together at all festivals and even their wives address themselves as "iarins" or "sangins" as the case may be. And although such friends may belong to different clans, no matrimonial connection is permissible between the two families.

Greater Humanity

Lastly, the Santals have a variant of such relationship, called 'Nata,' in Mayurbhanj, formed between neighbours, to pay sufficient respect to superiors and corresponding affection to juniors, as would be proper in a common fraternity in the clan. Thus a younger man addresses an elder as "uncle" and a younger girl will choose to hail a senior woman as "elder sister."

Thus it is that the tribal people of the central Hill belt of India have by magico-religious rites enlarged the circle of their friends within the frame-work of the tribe and established lasting contacts even with members of other tribes and castes, all the while building up a new synthesis in the pattern of greater humanity, that is our India. Tribal solidarity and co-operation being their first concern on this planet in their efforts to react to the various uncanny and hidden supernatural forces, such artificial friendships enlivened with warmth of heart and insurance of affection, mean an extended prosperity to the individual and the community at large.

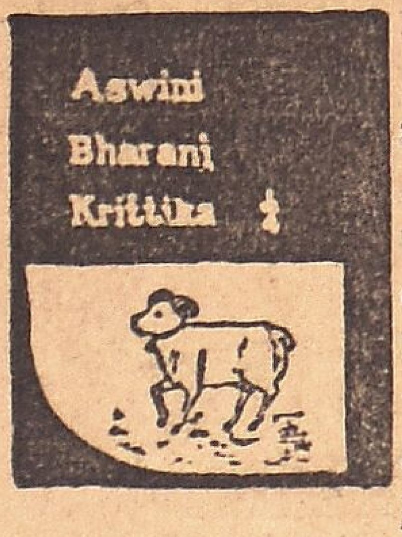
—"Indian Review."

PLAN WITH THE PLANETS

(By Astronomer)

For the Week 2nd to 8th November 1952

MESHA—(ARIES)



Sunday appears to be the venue of some happy event in the family Financially it should prove favourable. If you are a speaker at any function on that day you will create an excellent impression upon your audience. Students have a brilliant time. The following two days may bring you favourable postal information, short but lucrative journey and success in games and pastimes. Gain of jewels in certain cases. The next three days also seem to favour you in the matter of comforts. Students particularly will find the days helpful to them. Good for journey, investment and matters connected with buying or selling lands etc. The week-end is rather adverse for speculation, health of children and mental peace.

VRISHABA—(TAURUS)

You will find the opening day of this week rather helpful in your personal life. Probably you will be romantically inclined. Visit to the cinema, music concert and the like of it will be indulged in. The next two days appear to be mixed in effects. On the one hand I see they will prove successful financially, and professionally. On the other side domestic conditions will be marred by disharmony. In speech you should be careful lest it should hurt others. I would rather suggest you desist from physical activities of a serious nature and if possible refrain from undertaking journeys. Better be indulgent towards your brothers and sisters even if they be provoking. Not a favourable time for correspondence. Week-end is definitely bad for health and journey.

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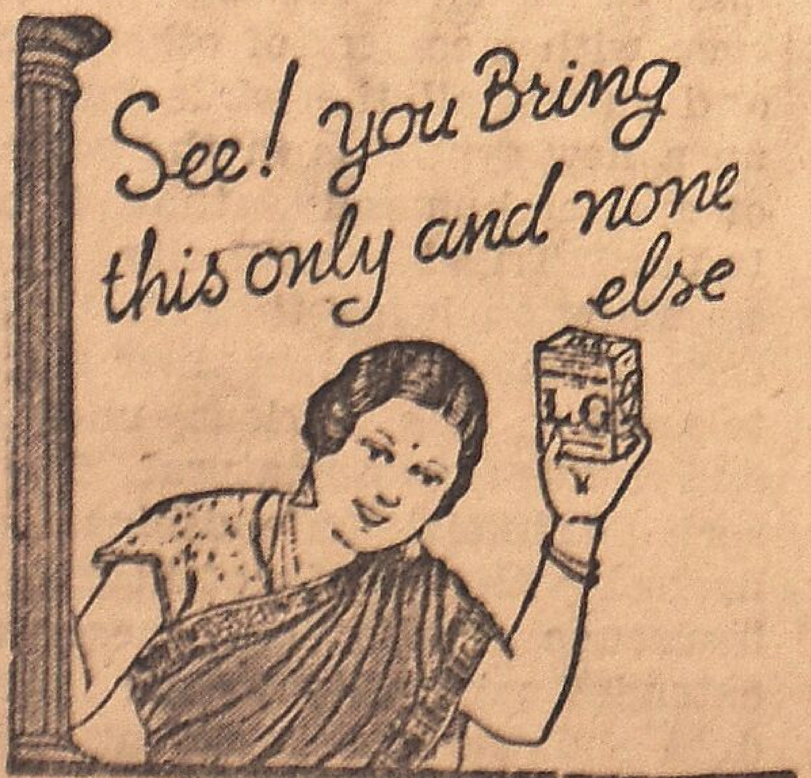
N. Ponranga Mudaliar, Karamadai.



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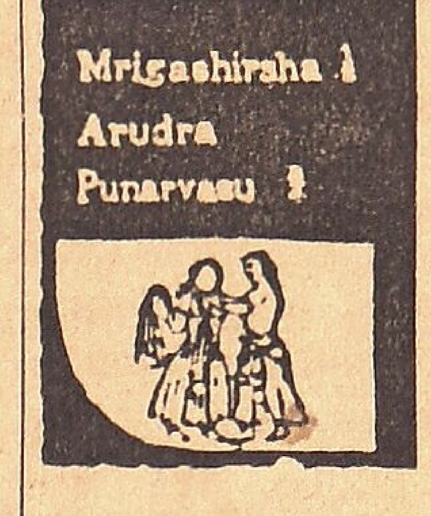
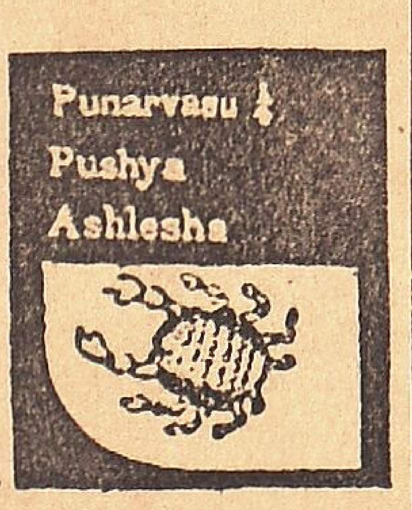
MITHUNA—(GEMINI)



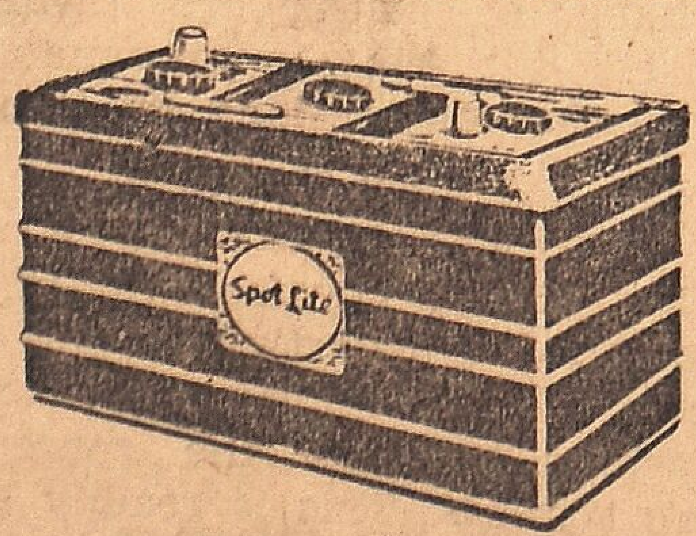
You may have to meet some expenses in connection with a happy event or for necessary things on the opening day of this week The following two days are rather bad for personal matters. I feel you may not be feeling quite fit. Obstacles to attempts may be met with. The following two days, subject to your dasa-bhukti indications, may prove awful from the domestic and financial points of view. You had better keep good control of your tongue lest you should be involved in a quarrel Education will be at sixes and sevens. The week-end appears to be better. You may expect favourable postal information, money order, etc. Short journeys will bring luck. Games and pastimes will bring credit.

KATAKA—(CANCER)



Sunday, in your case, appears to be very lucky and gainful. Arrival of friends and relatives. Financial gain. The following two days will be mixed. On the one hand I find that they will be expensive and rather unexpected. On the other your professional conditions will be rather lucky. See that you do not behave rashly in your actions lest you should be injured in the leg. The following three days appear to affect your efficiency. Possibly as a result of excess of heat in the body you feel tired. Some of you may have to go on an uncomfortable journey. At all events, do not allow your temper to get better of you.

SPOT LITE BATTERIES



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SIMHA—(LEO)

Your professional chances are high. You will be flush with newly won victory over your rivals. If you have any public engagements on Sunday, you will acquit yourself creditably. All of you will have reason to feel proud of your reputation. On the following two days some of you may expect a visit from brothers or sisters. A few lucky ones will go in for landed properties. If you are the gainer of the much smaller remuneration or profit, you need not unnecessarily accuse others. Generally the days will help you to recover your balance. The next three days, will prove irksome in that you may be confronted with insurmountable difficulties. Perhaps your secret enemies will make a bold bid to oust you. The week-end will prove comfortable.

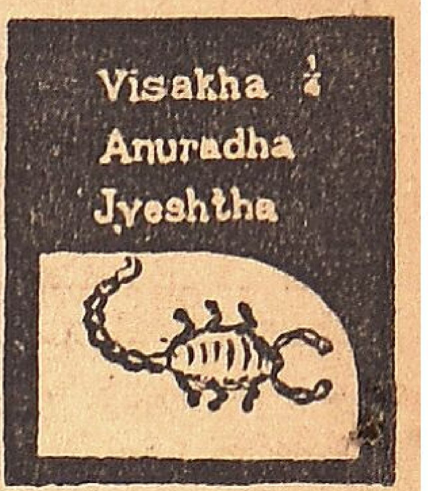
KANYA—(VIRGO)

You will find yourself in a religious mood on the first day of this week when women and children are apt to figure prominently. Financially it connotes rather good circumstances. On the following two days you may expect some disquieting development in the office or workspot. It is better not to cross swords with the boss. People who are expecting calls for employment may have to put up with some more delay. The following three days however will be favourable. Business may be assured of good profits. Friends and visitors may arrive. The week-end will be rather expensive. Better not attend the turf, if you are inclined that way.

THULA—(LIBRA)

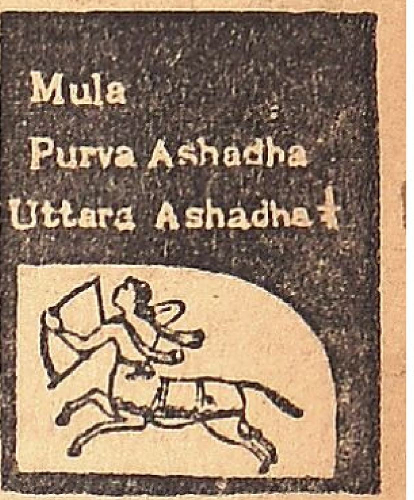
You will be the unexpected gainer of money on Sunday. The manner of your gain will be decided by your horoscope and prevailing dasa and bhukti. The following two days will prove to be a deterrent to your religious proclivities. Financially too they may be very effective. Health of elderly people or children may be looked after more carefully. The next three days will highlight your professional sphere with not very desirable consequences. I believe someone has been carrying tales or double-crossing you. Alternatively if you are expecting any favours you may get a negative reply. The week-end appears to be better within the limits imposed by the times.

VRISCHIKA—SCORPIO)



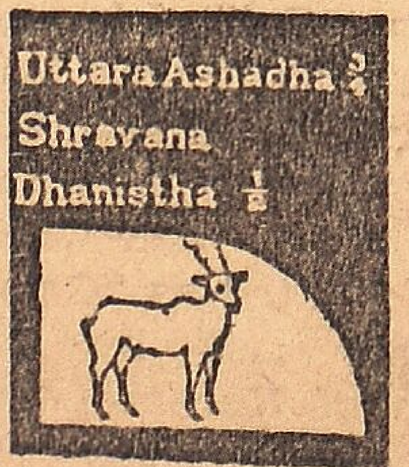
Your interest seems to move round the kitchen on Sunday and excusably so. My only fear is that you should not be too loud in your protestations of your regard for the better half lest you should be made to eat the humble pie on the morrow. Indeed the following two days are strewn with gun-powder. But if you are tactful I have no doubt you will not only carry the days with you but the female of the species too. Some of you will be the proud recipients of a bumper prize in a word puzzle or things of the kind. Or your insurance money matures. The next three days will see you in a pious mood seeking holy dips or chanting mantras. Financially too they will be favourable. The week-end is best professionally. Unemployeds may gird up their loins.

DHANUS—(SAGITTARIUS)



On Sunday you seem to be well disposed and at peace with the world. Your credit position will be satisfactory. Close relatives will be benefited. The following two days will cause a flare-up on the domestic front and do not hold off the olive branch for long; for, you will be spoiling the fun. Alternatively the doctor may have to be called in. I have nothing better to offer for the following three days; in fact I have to fear everything unless you have a beneficial dasa and bhukti operating. Do not take risks in anything will be my summary advice. The last day will wear the look of the previous days. Cheer up if you can.

MAKARA—(CAPRICORNUS)



You will be in one of your grand moods on Sunday. Your children will appear adorable for one reason or another. If you are a scribe you will add a feather to your cap, if not to your coffer. Typically enough you will change overnight and wear the worried look on the following two days. Close relatives may

(*Please see page 22*)

RURAL MEDICAL SERVICE

(By T. Purushotham, M.L.C.)

The problem of the village is looming big in the political horizon. What with Planning Commission Schemes, lavish Community Projects and modest State firka development works, rapid strides are afoot with the dawn of Indian Independence in the matter of rural reconstruction. In the Madras State, six community projects each to benefit three hundred villages have been inaugurated on the 2nd of October this year, the schemes to be completed within a period of three years. These intensive schemes apart, it is my earnest hope that the State Government should implement a general scheme of rural relief to provide basic needs of all the villages, namely, provision of a school, a village road, a protected well and a midwife in each village and a Health Inspector to look after rural sanitation for a group of villages within a prescribed radius.

Subsidised Service

As regards medical relief, a scheme of rural medical service was instituted in this State by the late Rajah of Panagal. Under the scheme, medical practitioners are encouraged to settle in selected villages by grant of state subsidy and provision of free supply of medicines to them by the District Board with a view to afford free treatment to poor patients at such rural dispensaries. The medical officer is not treated as a regular servant of the District Board. He is like any other private practitioner, his only obligation being he has to treat the poor patients free of charge at his dispensary. There are 841 rural dispensaries in this state. Of them. 316 are dispensaries of modern medicine and the rest dispensaries of indigenous medicine. The usual staff of a rural dispensary consists of the medical practitioner, a midwife and a dispensary servant. The establishment charges are met by the District Board.

Dearth of Personnel

The scheme is a laudable one and it would be desirable to extend it to all major villages. But it is unfortunate that apart from lack of public funds to enable the extension of the rural medical service to more and more villages every year, there is dearth of qualified medical practitioners to run the dispensaries, so much as several of the existing rural dispensaries have actually been closed down and attempts to re-open them with retired medical officers or to continue them as dispensaries of indigenous system of medicine have not met with success. More than 25 per cent of the Local Fund dispensaries in the villages are thus kept closed for want of doctors. To remedy this state of affairs, it has been suggested that a shortened course of medical education be instituted, especially to man rural medical service. The medical officers will have training for two or three years in essential subjects for treatment of common ailments, and more serious or complicated cases will be transferred to Taluk or District hospitals. This scheme is under the consideration of Government and medical experts. The danger underlying the infiltration of ill-qualified medical men in the villages should not be disposed of lightly in deciding the question.

More than the paucity of medical men, there is growing reluctance on the part of educated men and women to take up service in villages. Having had education in cities with all city attractions, the bleak village life saps their enthusiasm and social outlook. The problem is thus one of reform of rural conditions to attract qualified men to the village. The present system of education more than anything else tends to wean away the sons of the soil from the villages. It is a great evil, the concentration of our educational institutions in cities and towns. Professional and arts colleges and schools should be located in rural areas, and rural bias should be fostered. Because qualified medical men would not volunteer to accept service in rural parts, it has been proposed that compulsory service for one or two years should be instituted for all medical men coming out of the colleges. The Government and the University of Madras are working out the scheme. Compulsory rural service savours of military conscription and however justifiable it may be in an emergency, certainly it is not in keeping with the traditions of a democratic state to introduce any sort of compulsory system of public service for young men turned out of our colleges and schools. The love of village service should be instilled as a part of the educational curricula so that the doctors and others may go and settle in the villages without demur.

Neglected Condition

There are even more potent factors which have led to the partial collapse of the present honorary system of rural medical service in this State. The administration of the rural dispensaries by the District Board has not been efficient. The dual control of the dispensaries and the staff by the District Board and the District Medical Officer has had its repercussion on the success of the scheme. Public confidence in those tiny village institutions was rudely shaken by utter failure of the authorities and the medical practitioners alike to provide satisfactory service. Apart from the defect that in major cases proper men with enthusiasm for public service and necessary human touch were not available, these rural dispensaries are generally in neglected state.

Vital Handicaps

The dispensaries are housed in unsuitable buildings. Required medicines and drugs are not supplied and the medical practitioner has to shift for himself. The supply of medicine would be received after great delay and the most essential drugs, lint, bandage cloth, etc., will not be made available. No decent quarters is provided for the medical officer to stay. The subsidy paid to him is most inadequate. There is no scope for much private practice. It should also be stated that some of the rural doctors make themselves and the institution abnoxious by their unsympathetic attitude towards the public. The staff provided for each rural dispensary is wholly inadequate. The medical practitioner is given the assistance of a midwife and a dispensary servant. The midwife has to go out to attend to pre-natal and anti-natal cases. In the villages, cases for dressing wounds, etc., are common and the doctor himself has to attend to them, both the male and female patients. There is no nursing orderlies, male or female attached to the rural dispensaries. The midwife ought not to dress even female cases, as she should not handle such septic patients. There are some of the vital handicaps facing the medical officers in charge of rural dispensaries.

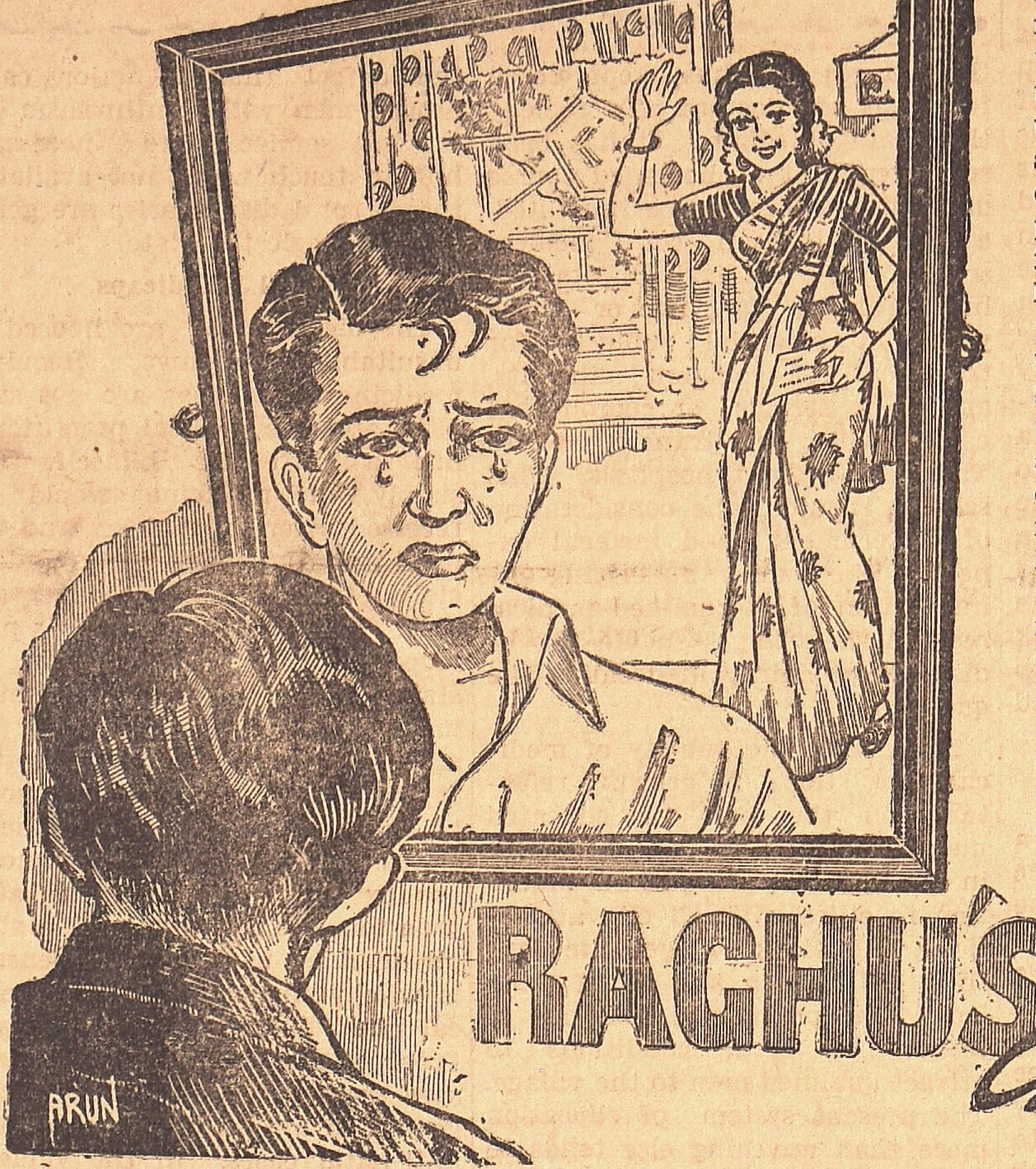
Improvements

There could certainly be remedied and ought to be remedied if the rural medical scheme should be made a success and not allowed to deteriorate further. The subsidy payable to the medical practitioner should be made attractive. There should be no distinction in the matter of subsidy payable to the practitioners of the modern system and the indigenous system of medicine. The medical officer should be given the assistance of a qualified compounder. A female nursing orderly is absolutely necessary for each of these rural dispensaries. The District Board ought to make adequate arrangement for prompt supply of medicines, etc., and comply with the periodical indents received from the rural dispensaries. With these improvements, I am confident the satisfactory working of the rural dispensaries will be ensured.

A REMINDER

Have you sent your Entries for St.-Words 9?

If not, please hurry up and post it immediately, along with Postal Order or M. O. receipt. Don't delay.



RAGHU'S choice

By ESSOR

IT was without the slightest trace of emotion or enthusiasm that Raghu received the telegram. On seeing it, his expression changed. Sadness sat on his brows and he lost himself in a reverie.

When Raghuram started for Bombay in search of a job, nobody imagined that he would succeed in his efforts, for Raghu was a failed B. A. But the want of a degree did not stand in the way of his getting a decent position in a government department at Bombay. His initiative and pleasing manners coupled with his excellent record of service won him speedy promotions. He came to Bombay late in 1945 and in less than two years he found himself the head of the department. His elevated status did not throw him off his balance. He retained his modesty and continued to be helpful and considerate to others.

★

WHILE Raghu was on the crest of the wave in his official life, he received a letter from his father to the effect that his uncle, Ramaswami, proposed to give his daughter Kamakshi, to Raghu. He had to convey his decision telegraphically because Ramaswami was keen on celebrating the marriage before the season was over. The letter disturbed Raghu. He had his own reasons to negative the proposal. But could he? He was not confirmed. Moreover he had developed an unaccountable aversion for an alliance with relatives. Raghu considered again. An emphatic disapproval would embarrass his father who was under obligation to Ramaswami. Ramaswami was a considerate man. But who knows the ways of human nature? He might press Raghu's father for the return of the loan if Raghu returned a negative answer. Raghu himself had not the means to help his father out of the straits. He was faced with the problem of saving his father from an awkward situation and he wired "Do as desired."

★

EARLY in 1947, Raghu brought his wife to Bombay. They made a happy beginning. Daily she was up with the lark and commenced her work after the traditional bath in cold water. When Raghu got up, she was ready with his towel, tooth brush and paste. She would warm the water for his bath and polish his shoes. Raghu's neighbours never enjoyed a full meal before going to office, but Raghu did. Evenings found her waiting to receive her husband with fried cashew or chips or other delicious snacks.

These wifely duties discharged so selflessly and carefully did not elicit a word of appreciation from Raghu. He enjoyed in a cold manner the comforts so thoughtfully provided by Kamu and preserved a melancholy appearance. Kamu first thought that his moroseness was in his nature. But it was a rude revelation for her to hear from her neighbours that Raghu knew no melancholy before his marriage. She also painfully realised that he must have been retaining traces of his former gaiety during the first few days after their marriage when he used to chat with her freely and pleasantly till late in the night. She could not understand the cause for his strange and saddening behaviour. Was she at fault? Had she given him offence? She knew none. She had been more dutiful than ever, but the more he looked at her, the less he liked her and the more she served him, the less she succeeded in pleasing him. To her many questions his answer was an unwilling nod or a disgusted chuckle. Raghu's silent dissatisfaction soon gave way to indirect teasing. After a late meal, he would go out for playing cards and return late in the night. He would bring a guest or two without notice and Kamu would forego her meal in order to serve the guest. Without slackening in her duty Kamu endured patiently all this calculated callousness.

★

LEELA, the receptionist in a European firm, had entered Raghu's thoughts even before his marriage. Her winsome smile and carefully cultivated gait—so much essential for a receptionist — fascinated many and Raghu also was dazzled by her bewitching looks. What appealed to Raghu was, what he called her 'modernity.' Her very name spelt romance. The way she adjusted her runaway saree and carried her plastic handbag which contained face powder for frequent application had its own charm. To Raghu's mind, Leela was a symbol of good manners and polish. Could Kamakshi compare with Leela? How could he be happy when his wife did not use face powder and know what bed coffee was? Raghu's friendship with Leela did not lead to the satisfaction of a weaker feeling. She satisfied his love of external glitter and that was all he cared for.

★

IT happened on the day of Deepavali. Kamu served hot sweet-pudding to Raghu. He frowned after tasting it. He was provoked by the excess of sugar in the pudding. Losing control over himself he flung the hot pudding from his plate at his wife's face and shouted, "You know nothing. You are fit only for polishing shoes. I am going to the hotel." This demonstration of wrath on a holy day (and that was the first festive occasion after their marriage) pained Kamu to the quick. She pondered over the incident. Was it *infra dig* to polish her husband's shoes? Was there no pardon for an unwitting mistake? She did not despair. She consoled herself with the thought that the tender and innocent face of the child, for Kamu was in the family way, would change her husband's heart.

Kamu went home for confinement and Raghu was left to the mercies of hotels. He grew weak in body and disgusted in mind, owing to the ill-cooked and insufficient rice and the half-boiled vegetables. Often he recalled and even longed for Kamu's cocoanut chutney and the tomato soup she prepared with a dash of lemon in it. But Raghu was too proud to acknowledge Kamu's selfless service.

★

RAGHU was disturbed in his reflections by the rattle of traffic. He read the telegram which lay before him and looked at the mirror. There he saw his hideous, monstrous self. He was oppressed with guilt and remorse. Umpire conscience charged him with motiveless cruelty. He recalled Kamu's "little acts of kindness and of love" and his own unforgivable and even culpable behaviour. He was about to break into sobs when he heard a knock at the door. He saw with his clouded eyes the figure of a girl, her face thickly powdered and her saree diffusing costly perfume. Raghu was looking like a man possessed. "What is wrong with you?" asked Leela and there was no answer. She glanced round the room and her eyes fell on the telegram. She took it and read, "Kamu delivered male child. Child safe. Mother died. Ramaswami." Leela said with gusto, "There is none to stand between us, Raghu." Raghu understood what she meant. His choice lay between his moral duty by a motherless child and the pleasures of marrying Leela. After a moment's reflection, he said, "I am sorry, Leela. I can't marry again. I have failed as a husband. But I want to be a kind and loving father. I am going tomorrow to Madras to see my child." So saying he rang up the booking office and had his seat reserved by the Bombay Mail.

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AROUND THE AIR-PORT

Rear-Admiral O. W. Phillip, British Naval Veteran, who is greatly interested in the moral rearmament work and who was on his way to Colombo to attend the Asian Moral Rearmament Conference said in a press interview that moral rearmament was the only answer to the present-day world problems.

The movement, started 30 years ago by Dr. Frank Buckman of Pennsylvania had grown in strength these three decades spreading its message in all countries of the world and particularly problems facing management on the one side and labour on the other have been solved by application of the moral rearmament method; "namely, no matter who is right, but what is right."

• • •

Bunny Austin's Advice

Mr. H. W. Austin popularly known as Bunny Austin, the world renowned British Davis Club player, who is also a British delegate to the Moral Rearmament conference passed through Madras last week on his way to Colombo.

Bunny Austin, who paid tributes to some of the Indian Tennis Stars, with whom he had recently played in Switzerland said that ere long India would be in a position to produce players of world class in tennis.

Answering a question on advantages of systematic coaching Bunny Austin said he for one would insist on more play and hard work. Systematic training, if it was available, no doubt would help to some extent. But, more than anything play and more play was the advice.

• • •

Type Foundry Chief

Mr. Plenninger ,Vice-President of the American Type Founders of New York, who was on a world business trip, was the guest of honour at a luncheon at the Meenambakkam air-port, when he passed through Madras on his way to Colombo.

Mr. Plenninger addressing a gathering of representatives of the newspaper and printing industry at the airport thanked them all for the honour done to him and expressed hope at the increased Indo-American co-operation in developing the printing industry in this country. Later, talking to pressmen, Mr. Plenninger said that from what he saw, India's printing industry was well on the upgrade and ere long it will come up to International standard.

Mr. K. Appa Rao, Managing Director of the "Indian Republic" Mr. Baghwandas Goenka, Director of the "Express" Group of Newspapers and Mr. G. Narasimhan, General Manager of The "Hindu" were among the prominent people who attended the function.

• • •

For Diesel Factory

Mr. T. H. R. Perkins, Deputy Sales Director, Overseas Companies of the F. Perkins Ltd., Peterborough, was here on a business tour last week.

He was received on arrival by Mr. S. Anantharamakrishnan, Chairman of Simpson & Co.

Mr. Perkins was here in connection with the preliminary arrangement for the production of their diesel engines at Madras in conjunction with Messrs Simpson & Co., Madras.

• • •

Expert on Criminology

One of the most interesting personalities that passed through Madras airport this week was Dr. Galway, United Nations Expert Consultant on the problems of prevention of crimes and treatment of offenders, who is on a ten-day visit to the State, said that he was greatly impressed with the change that had come over the minds of the public in India. This augured well for the future. This change of outlook according to him was brought about by the writings of Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Nehru, who wrote that the subject of human material in jail was of paramount importance and it was the duty of the society to take care of them and help them. Indian society, today seems to have realised their share of responsibility in respect of this great social problem.

• • •

H. E. MONSIEUR KNUT LYKKE, Minister of Norway in India, laying a wreath on the samadhi of Gandhiji, when he visited Rajghat recently.—P. I. B.

Dr. Louis Bauer

Dr. Louis Hopewell Bauer, President, American Medical Association, and Secretary General of the World Medical Association, arrived here by air from Bombay this week.

Dr. Bauer, who is visiting India as the guest of the Indian Medical Association, will spend two days in the city visiting hospitals, Medical institutes, social welfare centres, and meeting and addressing members of the medical profession. Dr. Bauer, after a successful medical career, was appointed Director of the Aeronautical Branch of the United States Department of Commerce.

The aim of Dr. Bauer's current visit to India is to establish greater contact and understanding between the medical professions of India and America.

• • •

Off To Colombo

Producer-Director T. R. Sundaram, of Modern Theatres, Salem left for Colombo early this week to film "Sujatha" in Ceylon. The picture which is produced for a Ceylon company by the Modern Theatres, will be in Sinhalese and will deal with social side of Sinhalese society depicting sisterly love. The picture, whose outside locations are to be filmed at Kandy in Ceylon is estimated to cost anywhere between three to five lakhs of rupees. Mr. Sundaram said that the regular scenes of the film would be done at Modern Theatres in Salem.

A large and distinguished gathering was present at the airport to bid farewell to Mr. and Mrs. Sundaram.—R.

Out of the target of 13 lakhs tons of additional food production planned under grow more food schemes in 1952-53, about 8.4 lakh tons are expected to be through minor irrigation works.

TWO COMPETITIONS A MONTH

The closing date for Straightwords Contest No. 9 is November 15th. Please hurry up, therefore, with your entries.

Meanwhile, we are happy to announce Straightwords No. 10, which closes on 29th November. Particulars of this Contest No. 10 appears on page 16.

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(By Acharya)

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सुपारी Betelnut	कस्तूरी Musk
लौंग Clove	केसर Saffron
बादाम Almond	बैंगन Brinjal
केला Banana, plantain	नारियल Cocoanut
सेव Apple	फल Fruit
अनार Pomegranate	मेवा Dried Fruits
आम Mango	भिंडी Lady's finger
काजू Cashewnut	सेम Beans
ककड़ी Cucumber	नींबू Lemon
खजूर Dates	तेल Oil
अंजीर Fig	आलू Potato
अनन्नास Pineapple	ईख, गन्ना Sugarcane
पंसारी Grocer	साग Greens
सोना Gold	गोभी Cabbage
मंदिर Temple	तालाब Tank

आप कहाँ रहते हैं?	Where do you reside?
मैं मइलापुर में रहता हूँ।	I reside in Mylapore.
आपका घर कहाँ है?	Where is your house?
मेरा घर मंदिर के पास है।	My house is near the temple.
मंदिर के सामने तालाब है।	There is a tank in front of the temple.
मेरे घर के नजदीक पंसारी की दूकान है।	There is a grocer's shop near my house.
आपको क्या खरीदना है?	What have you to buy?
मुझे पान सुपारी और कपूर खरीदना है।	I have to buy betel leaf, betel nut, and camphor.
नारियल और फल भी खरीदिये।	Buy cocoanut and fruits also.
आप बंबई से कब आये?	When did you come from Bombay?
मैं कल आया।	I came yesterday.
बंबई से कुछ लाये हैं?	Have you brought anything from Bombay?
जी हाँ, वहाँ से सोना खरीद लाया हूँ।	Yes sir, I have bought and brought gold from there.
आपको कौन-से फल पसंद हैं?	What fruits do you like?
मुझे सेव, आम, केला और अनार पसंद हैं।	I like apple, mango, plantain and pomegranate.
मेरे बच्चे बादाम और काजू खाते हैं।	My children eat almond and cashew-nut.
मेरे भाई को मेवा बहुत पसंद है।	My brother likes dried fruits very much.
मेरी बहन अंजीर और अनन्नास खाना चाहती है।	My sister wants to eat fig and pineapple.
कस्तूरी, केसर और लौंग का दाम आजकल बहुत महँगा है।	The price of musk, saffron and cloves is very high now-a-days.
आप क्या तरकारी खरीदेंगे?	What vegetables will you buy?
आलू या भिंडी खरीदूँगा।	I shall buy potato or lady's finger.
आलू से बैंगन सस्ता है।	Brinjal is cheaper than potato.
मैं ककड़ी और सेम खरीदूँगा।	I shall buy cucumber and beans.
मेरी बहन ने नींबू और साग लाने के लिये कहा है।	My sister has told me to bring lemon and greens.
तेल का क्या दाम है?	What is the price of oil?
आपको गन्ना चाहिये या गोभी?	Do you want sugarcane or cabbage?
आप कलकत्ते में कितने दिन रहे?	How many days did you stay at Calcutta?
मैं कलकत्ते में चार दिन रहा।	I stayed at Calcutta for four days.
कलकत्ते से बंबई कितनी दूर है?	What is the distance between Calcutta and Bombay?
मुझे नहीं मालूम।	I do not know.
आप हिन्दी जानते हैं?	Do you know Hindi?
जी हाँ, मैंने हिन्दी सीखी है।	Yes sir, I have learnt Hindi.
आप किसी को हिन्दी सिखाते हैं?	Do you teach Hindi to anybody?
मैं अपने भाई को हिन्दी सिखाता हूँ।	I teach Hindi to my brother.
आप छुट्टी में कहाँ जानेवाले हैं?	Where will you go in the holiday?
मैं छुट्टी में दिल्ली जानेवाला हूँ।	I am going to Delhi in the holiday.
मैं कल आया था; तब आप घर में नहीं थे।	I came yesterday: you were not then in the house.
मैं बाहर नहीं गया था; तब मैं सो रहा था।	I did not go outside; I was then sleeping.
कल शाम को हम सिनेमा देखने जायँगे।	We shall go to see cinema tomorrow evening.
मैं आ नहीं सकूँगा।	I cannot come.
मैं आपके लड़के को ले जाऊँगा।	I shall take your boy.
मेरा लड़का कल गाँव जा रहा है।	My boy is going to the village tomorrow.
काम करने से पैसा मिलता है।	We get money by work.
अगर आप रेलगाड़ी से जाना चाहते हैं तो पहले टिकट खरीदिये।	If you want to go by railway train, first buy a ticket.
हम फिर कब मिलेंगे?	When shall we meet again?
जब मुझे छुट्टी मिलेगी तब मैं आपके पास आऊँगा।	I shall come to you when I get leave.

Dear Reader, This course has given you a fundamental knowledge of our National language. This has helped you to advance yourself by self study. Please revise these lessons again and be thorough with what you have learnt. You can now proceed yourself without difficulty.

STORY OF SYNTHETIC RICE

(By V. Balu)

The fifth in the chain of National Laboratories, established in recent years by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi, the Central Food Technological Research Institute in Mysore was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Shri C. Rajagopalachari on the 21st of October, 1950. Ever since, it has been applying itself zealously to many tasks and has made creditable, progress with regard to the evolution of substitute foods from tapioca and other materials.

Tuber Flour

As a result of incessant investigations, scientists at the Institute found that rice and wheat in our daily diet could be safely replaced by tuber flour, especially that of tapioca up to 25 per cent, without in any way impairing the over-all nutritive value. Further, they noted that when tapioca flour was mixed with about 15 percent of white groundnut flour the resulting product had a slightly higher nutritive value than rice. Then, they laboured for nearly twenty months and triumphed in suitably processing this mixture to obtain small round grains, that have now come to be widely known as "synthetic grains."

Simple Process

The process of preparing synthetic grains is quite simple. It consists in mixing eighty-five parts, by weight, of tapioca flour and fifteen parts of groundnut cake flour and kneading the whole mass into a dough by adding about seventy-five parts of water. The dough is then rubbed over a sieve (6-8 mesh to an inch) and broken up into small and coarse granules. These are shaken mechanically for about half an hour, in 4' x 2' trays with cloth or metallic bottoms when they form strong round grains. The grains are then graded by passing them first through a sieve of 8 mesh and then through a 10 mesh. Only the grains retained on the 10 mesh are used for further processing and are gelatinized, dried and roasted till they acquire a light brown hue. It has been estimated that synthetic grains prepared in this manner will cost only about four annas per lb.

Boon to Housewives!

The cooking of synthetic grains is rather easy but the grains have to be dropped only into boiling water. The cooking gets completed within about 10 minutes (i.e. in one-third of the time taken by rice) and so will be a boon to housewives, since it is both time saving and fuel saving. When properly cooked the grains will stand apart as in the case of rice and can be used as such or for preparing savouries and sweets.

The equipment required for the manufacture of synthetic grains can be designed so as to be worked either on a cottage scale or in a factory. A small-scale machine capable of producing 3-5 cwts. of grains per day can be fabricated within the country with a capital of about Rs. 10,000/-. Plants with higher capacities of 5-7 tons per day can be installed at a cost of about a lakh of rupees.

A pilot plant for the production of synthetic grains was set up in January 1951 at the All-India Exhibition held by the City Corporation in Trivandrum. The plant produced a few hundredweights of grains per day and the grains were cooked and served in a specially run canteen. Many visitors to the Exhibition tested the cooked preparations and pronounced them good and tasty. That the grains can be prepared easily and cooked into a number of delectable dishes has also been demonstrated at various other exhibitions like the Mysore Dasara Exhibition.

Recent researches at the Institute have succeeded in imparting to the round grain the size and shape of fine rice. It is hoped that this grain will be more popular than the round one and will satisfy even the most fastidious of people. In fact, its richness in nutritive value, its cheapness and the ease with which it may be cooked should certainly make it acceptable to the millions of rice eaters in India.

Pioneering Work

The preparation of synthetic rice is the story of sustained research, of patience, diligence, ingenuity, persistence and above all of team work by the Director, Dr. V. Subramanyan, Dr. M. Swaminathan, Dr. D. S. Bhatia and other scientists of the Biochemistry, Food Processing and Engineering Divisions of the Institute. Inspiration for this investigation came from the pioneering work done by the Director of Scientific and Industrial Research, Dr. S. S. Bhatnagar and his associates who produced rice-like grains from broken rice.

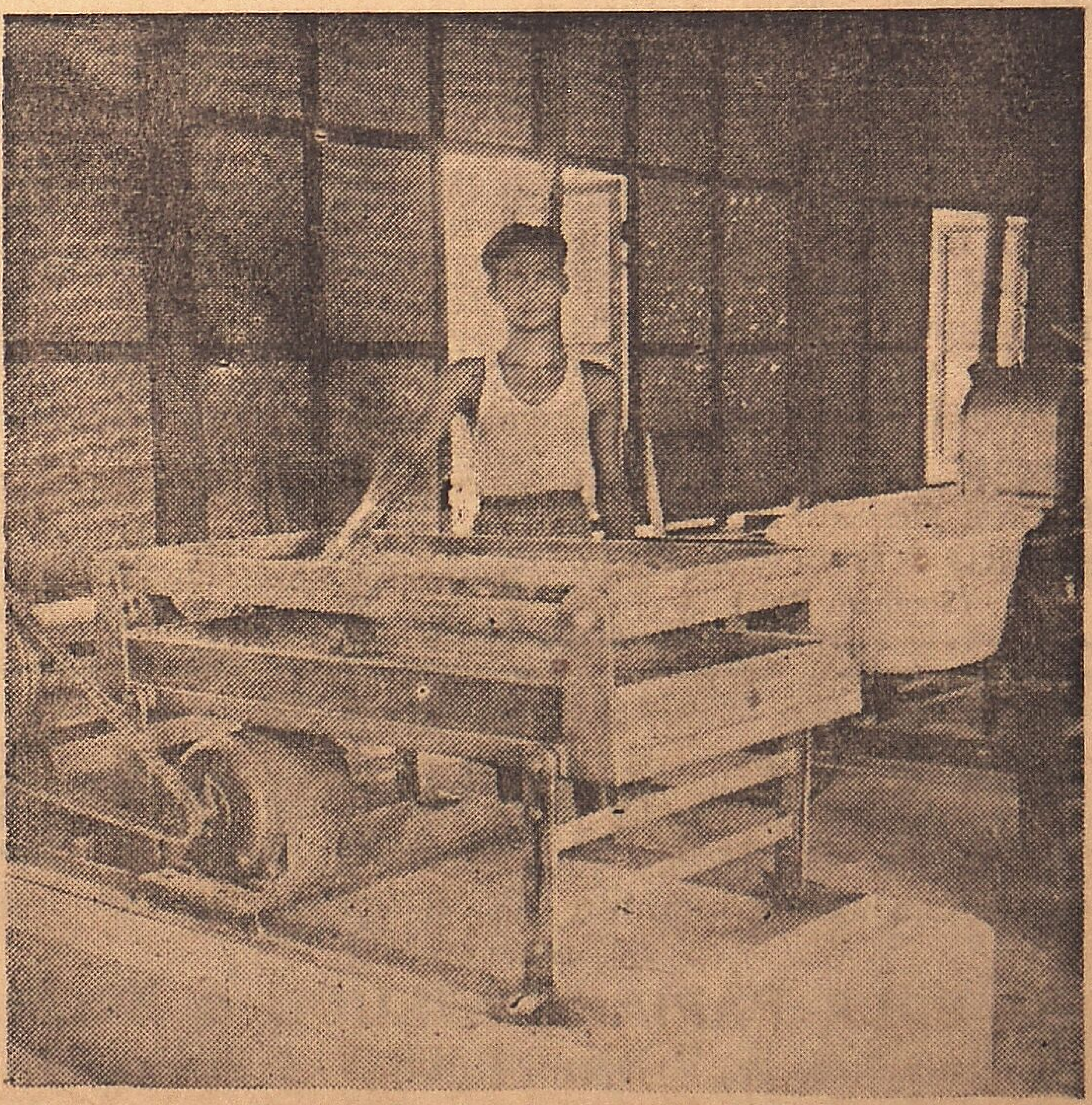
It is only natural that those who hear of synthetic rice will ask why it is not on the market. Unfortunately that cannot be done now since, so far, it has been produced only in limited quantities on an experimental scale. Recently, steps have been taken for acquiring a medium-sized plant and as soon as it is received it may be possible to prepare the grain in fairly large quantities. But, it must be remembered that even when produced on a large scale synthetic rice cannot fully replace rice and is meant only to supplement it.

"ANANDA VIKATAN"

The Deepavali Number of "Ananda Vikatan," maintains as usual a very high standard of production. Printed on art paper the contents include short stories, essays, one-act plays, poems and articles on art and culture. Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya, Justice P.V. Rajamannar, Kothamangalam Subbu and Prof.. Sambamurthi are some of the contributors. The art plates of temples and film stars are quite impressive. Price Rs. 5/-

SYNTHETIC RICE

TAPIOCA PLANTATION.



TAPIOCA FLOUR and groundnut flour dough being rubbed over a sieve.

Kulapati's Letter No. 11. *Special To "Free India"*

PASSING OF THE PRINCE OF PEACE

A visit to the hallowed spot where the Buddha shuffled off his mortal coil leads Sri Munshi, in this letter, to describe in vivid imagery the Passing of the Prince of Peace-that great moment of Mahanirvana.

By

K. M. MUNSHI

My Young Friend,

On September 10, we visited Kasia—ancient Kushinagar—where Lord Buddha died on Vaishakh Purnima (full moon day) in the year 543 B.C. The Collector of Deoria, luckily a student of Archaeology, was our guide.

We first went to the central shrine of the Dying Buddha. The recumbent image, worshipped by Hiuin-Tsang, was installed by Haribala, the head of the monastery in the fifth century A.D. The Shala grove under which Buddha breathed his last was at this spot.

We met a Burmese **bhikshu** there; he lives in the rest-house nearby, constructed by Burmese devotees. He has a curious devotional practice. For many years now, he has been branding his body with lighted tapers; the brand marks are all over his body.

Slept on Tree-top

I met also a Chinese **bhikshu** who has been living there for fifty-six years now. All day, he is at the temple.

When the Chinese devotee first came here, he wanted to sleep at night in the temple itself. But the Archaeological Department would not allow it. Not in the least discouraged, he went off to the Rama Bhar Bhavani **stupa**, a little further away, took shelter on the top of a tree growing over it and has been sleeping there every night since. This brick **stupa**, fifty-five feet high, was erected on the spot where Buddha was cremated.

We saw also another large **stupa** behind the shrine. The vase containing relics and the inscription was found in it. We saw too several monasteries and other buildings excavated in the vicinity.

Colossal Image

Then, we went to the recently built temple a little further away. A colossal black stone image of the Seated Buddha was installed there. It had the **bhumi sparsha mudra**, indicating the moment when enlightenment came to Buddha under the **bodhi** tree and he called the world to bear witness. The statute is popularly called the **"Matha Kunwar"** (the Dead Prince). It was found broken in two; now the pieces are joined and pasted together with gold leaves.

There were remnants of enclosing walls all round. That is why the place had come to be known popularly as the **"Matha Kunwar ka Kot"** (the Fort of the Dead Prince).

We could not go to **the Ram Bhar Bhavani stupa** but with the aid of binoculars we saw it and the trees overgrowing it. We spotted also the plank on which the Chinese **bhikshu** slept.

Ashoka's Stupas

Twenty-five hundred years ago, the Chiefs of Malla tribe who were members of the Lichchhavi Confederacy ruled over Kushinagar area. Vaishali, in Bihar, was its capital. When Buddha died, a **stupa** must have been erected on the spot and the relics deposited in it; for the Shala grove of twin trees had been sacred in Buddhist tradition from the beginning.

Ashoka reconstructed the shrine and the temple. He is believed to have collected all the relics of Buddha, divided them into tiny fragments and distributed them within his vast empire erecting stupas over them; possibly at this time, the relics had been collected and their fragments redeposited under the new **stupa.**

Fah-Yien's Visit

By the beginning of the fourth century, Chandragupta I, the founder of the Gupta Empire, began his career of conquest. He married Kumaradevi—the Lichchhavi Princess—and the Lichchhavi dominions were merged into his empire. Kushinagar too passed under the Gupta sway.

About 400 A.D. Fah-Yien visited the sacred spot and left a record.

Soon after, Haribala, the head of the monastery, installed the colossal image of the Dying Buddha now found in the shrine. The **stupa** behind the shrine was erected during the reign of Emperor Kumaragupta I. The relics with coins and jewels of the period were again deposited together with an inscription under the new **stupa.**

In Harsha's Days

In the days of Shri Harsha, it must have been a popular place of pilgrimage; for during his time in c. 635 A.D. Hiuen-Tsang came to Kushinagar. He has described the whole site in detail.

The place continued to attract devout pilgrims, and the monasteries to house **bhikshus** for four more centuries. The Pratihar Gurjar Emperors of Kanauj ruled over the place; and later the Kalachuris of Chedi up to 1050. It was under the Pala rulers that the image of the Seated Buddha was first installed.

II

Forgotten Images

Buddhism slowly disappeared from the land; jungles encroached upon the spot; communications fell into disrepair. The monasteries collapsed—one of them was evidently burnt down. The images remained buried under the ground forgotten in an era of vandalism.

The State of Gorakhpur, in which this area lay, was ruled by Rajput rulers, possibly since the days of the Kalachuris. Akbar conquered Gorakhpur; later the Nawabs of Avadh held sway over it. Then came the East India Company; and Dr. Buchanan, one of the pioneers of Indology—of which Sir William Jones was the founder—discovered this spot.

In Lucknow Museum

Back in Lucknow, we went to the Museum to see the vase and the plate. We saw them and also the contents of the **gagar;** the jewels, the outer casket of copper, the inner one of silver and the innermost of gold. But we had come to see the sacred relics; they had been missing when the **stupa** was excavated. I felt very disappointed.

We saw also the coins of Emperor Kumaragupta I which had been deposited in the vase. The copper plate was also unusual; its first line was inscribed in metal, but the remaining were written with indelible ink.

Bitter Reflections

But at Kushinagar, I stood overborne by reverence. It was a grievous sight. This was one of the most sacred spots in the world, like Dehotsarga on the banks of another Hiranyawati in Saurashtra where Shri Krishna shuffled off His mortal coils.

I reflected bitterly: What a nightmare for Mother India from 1050 to 1800—750 years! But for the coming of the British and the enterprising zeal of a few gifted Englishmen to resurrect India's past, the spot would have remained undiscovered. But, even now, what do we do about it? It is just an archaeological curiosity. There is nothing here to move the soul of modern India, to remind us of the passing away of the greatest Indian of historic times.

Dehotsarga had been overtaken by the same fate or worse,—for there were studied attempts to obliterate it. But India became free: the Shrine of Somnath and Dehotsarga were both resurrected.

But why have we lost the burning zeal to preserve and enshrine the spots round which our national memory ought to revolve, to give us the inspiration of our great past?

III

Vision of the Past

The vision of those fateful days at Kushinagar rose before me.

It happened in Kushinagar, twenty-four hundred years ago, two days before full moon in the month of Vaishakh.

It was a great day for Chunda, the prosperous blacksmith. Lord Buddha had come to his house for meal with his disciples. Chunda's son attended on the Lord and placed before him a dainty dish of aromatic mush-rooms.

Under the Shala Trees

Subhadra too lived in Kushinagar at that time. The 120-year old Brahmin was well versed in the Shastras. He also learnt that Buddha—the Enlightened One—had camped under the Twin Trees of the Shala grove. The old man had tried for a life time to unravel the mysteries of existence. But he had failed and now he wanted to hear the Truth from the mouth of the Master whose name was on everyone's lips..

Riding a palanquin, he came to meet the Lord. The diciples headed by Ananda sat round the grove with anxious hearts. The food at Chunda's house had disagreed with the Master. He was ailing. His body appeared to be dissolving. Surely, that was not the time when seekers after Truth were to be admitted to His presence, said Ananda..

Bed of Leaves

Under the Twin Trees, lay the Lord on a bed of soft green leaves—a pillow under his head, another small one between his feet. In His wisdom, He knew that the time for the final journey had come; and peacefully, He waited for it. As if across a long distance, faintly yet clearly, he heard Subhadra's desire to meet Him and Ananda's refusal. He slowly

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opened his eyes—kindly, large and luminous, like unto the sinking sun. He beckoned to a disciple standing by.

"Tell Ananda," He said, "to admit the man who seeks knowledge. Buddha will not deny Light to whosoever seeks it."

Subhadra came tottering with the weight of his years and prostrated himself before the Master. Buddha, His eyes full of love, blessed him with a kindly gesture.

Subhadra sat with folded hands, anxious to have his ignorance dispelled. By a gesture, the Lord invited him to confess what had brought him to the Shala grove.

Subhadra, with profound respect, spake thus:

"Six masters have taught six different doctrines; I know them all. But my mind is vexed with doubts. I desire to know the Truth."

Living Mission

Agony of coming death no longer oppressed Buddha's aged frame. With the aid of disciples, He turned his face to the West and said in a quivering voice which gathered strength as he spoke: "All the six teachers and their doctrines are known to me. But, I saw no Truth in them. So, when I had reached the twenty-ninth year, I left the world to find the true way of life. Seven years passed; sitting under the Bodhi tree, I saw the Light; then Truth was revealed unto me. I knew all that was to be known: the Eight-Fold Path which man was to tread and the Four Truths that he should know. From there, I went to Varanasi (Banaras) and taught the Four Truths to Ajnata Kaundinya and four others. They also learnt the true way of life, and for the first time, the word 'Shramana' was spoken. Fifty years and one have passed since Enlightenment came to me. The discipline, the **samadhi**, the spiritual wisdom are the Truth."

The might of a living mission was in the words of the Lord. He told Subhadra of the Four Truths and of the Eight-Fold Path; of the three inferior stages and the final perfection of the **Arhat**—the Emancipated

Darkness on the Earth

As the Master spoke, tears rolled down the cheeks of the aged Subhadra. "I have seen the Truth, Lord," he said. "Take me unto you. Ordain me a **bhikshu.**"

Buddha for a moment, closed His eyes. Before Him was Subhadra, freed from all doubts. He opened His eyes and said:

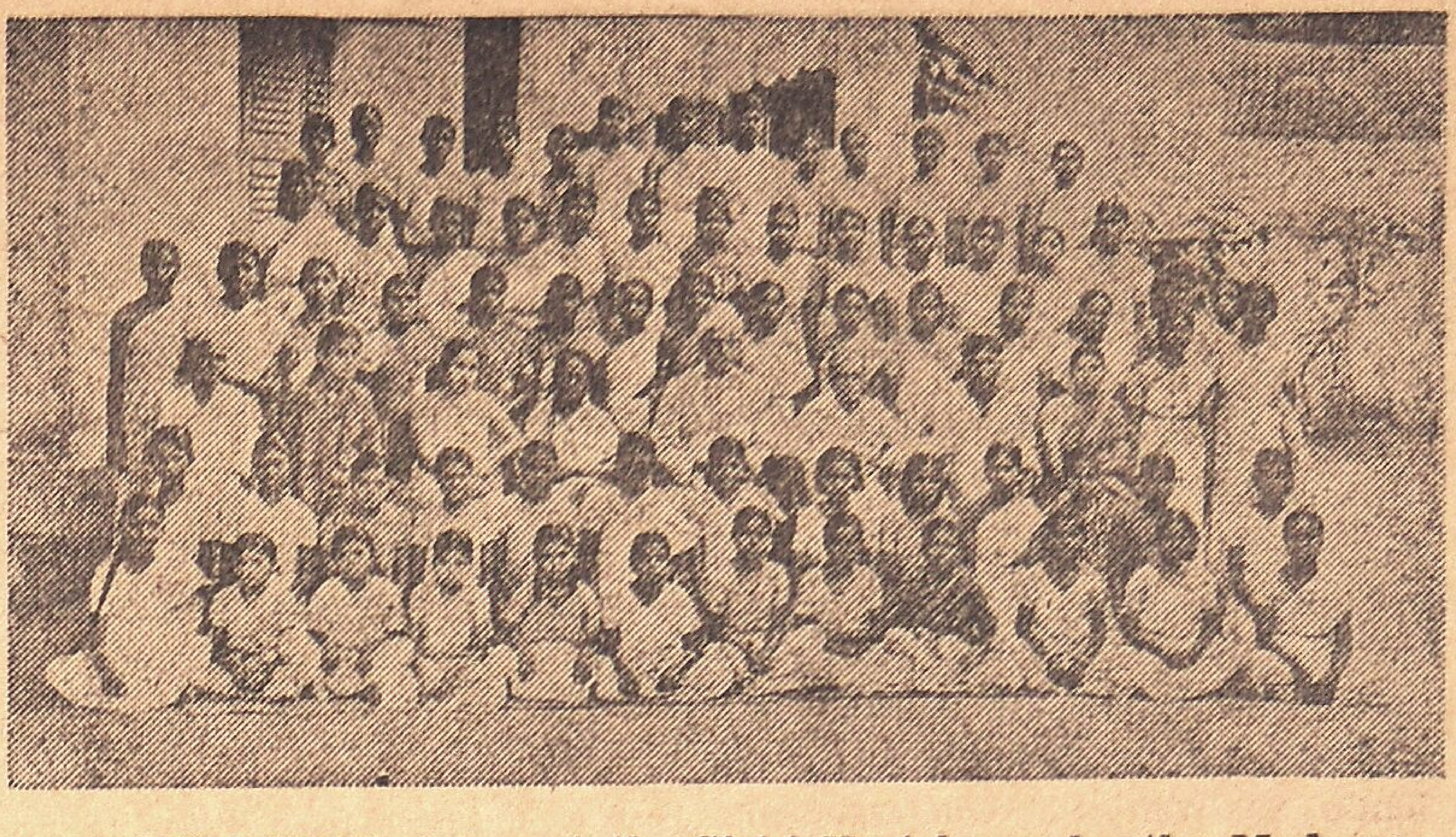
"As I have already said, everything depends upon the man. Subhadra, thou no longer needest probation; thou shalt be ordained."

Ananda bowed low and ordained Subhadra. The old Brahmin prostrating himself once again before the Master, withdrew, determined to attain **Arhatship.** And he sat in meditation, concentrated in **samadhi.** Darkness descended on earth. The disciples sat surrounding the Twin Trees, anxiously watching the venerable frame of the Master struggling with the coming extinction.

IV

The Abiding Presence

Buddha opened his eyes once again. He saw what His disciples



GROUP PHOTO taken at the Girls' Hostel run by the Madras City Harijan Sevak Sangh, when clothes donated by the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills, were distributed to the inmates of the Hostel on Deepavali Day.

feared. And, in those eyes was once again the old familiar light of knowledge and of compassion.

The disciples were heart-broken. They said: "The Lord is now passing into extinction. The **punya**—the spiritual merit—of the creation is exhausted. The world stands helpless."

Then the Master spake slowly, haltingly, the voice broken by hard breathing: "Do not say that Buddha is entering extinction. His presence abides for ever, above all change. Cast off your sloth and seek **Nirvana.**"

The Great Moment

He paused. Then in a ringing voice echoing through the ages, He spake: "What my disciples do, following the Eight-Fold Path age after age, that shall constitute my body—eternal and imperishable."

The light in the eyes grew dim; they gazed into vacancy, and closed—never to open again.

With hands folded and eyes clouded the disciples sat watching—watching for the great moment. Some chanted the mantra which to them was as the very breath of life: "I surrender unto Buddha; I surrender unto the Order; I surrender unto the Dharma."

Subhadra learnt that the moment of extinction had come for his Master. He came tottering to where Buddha lay and made his final obeisance. He touched the feet of the Master once again and with feeble steps walked away. He had already attained **Arhathood.** He did not want to live in a world denied of his Master's presence. He sat in Samadhi once again and gave up life.

The Master lay under the Twin Shala Trees, his head to the north, his face to the west, as he entered the final Bliss. And a light was on the earth and in the sky as was never seen before. The night fell. Moonlight flooded the earth. The face of the Master was lit up with a glorious halo. The Shala trees showered their leaves on Him; the wind as it passed through the trees sobbed. And then a strange peace was on the earth.

The Final Bliss

Led by Ananda and Aniruddha, the disciples sat in prayer around the Master's body. Some were stunned, some wailing—all in tears. Then at break of dawn, Aniruddha spoke in stern accents: "Let us not waste time in laments, for you have to carry the message of the Lord to the four ends of the earth."

The news, that Buddha had entered the final Bliss, spread like wild fire in Kushinagar and the vicinity. The Mallas—devout worshippers of Buddha as they were—collected near the Shala Grove to do honour to the mighty dead.

The Miracle

To them, spoke the wise Aniruddha thus: "For seven days shall the remains be here for gods and men to worship. Otherwise even the spirits, brethren, will reproach us."

The Master's body was wrapped in a thousand folds of cotton and placed on a lofty pedestal made of gold and seven precious elements. After seven days had passed, they sprinkled incense and flowers over it. Eight Malla chieftains lifted the body on their lances and bore it to the bank of Hiranyawati—the River of Gold. The funeral pyre was of sandal wood; fragrant oil was poured on the mortal remains of the Enlightened One. But the fire could not be lit. Then Aniruddha, the wise, spake again: "The god of fire will not accept the body of the Master until Kashyapa comes."

The venerable Maha Kashyapa sat meditating on the Gridhrakut mountain near Rajagriha. An earthquake then shook the hills and a light, unseen before, enveloped the earth. Then Kashyapa knew that the Master had attained Parinirvana or Great Release, at the place where stood the Twin Trees.

Accompanied by 500 disciples he set out immediately for the banks of Hiranyawati. When Kashyapa came there he knew not where the feet of the Master were for him to pay the last homage; for, the body was wrapped in a thousand folds of cotton. But a miracle happened; from amidst the folds of cotton, one of the Master's feet came out; and the venerable Kashyapa humbly placed his head on it, and paid his respects. And, then only the god of fire accepted the mortal remains of the Enlightened One.

Imperishable

When the fire was extinguished and the relics collected, eight chiefs with their retinues arrived to do honour to the Master. Each one forthwith claimed the relics for himself and became ready to enforce his claim with the aid of arms. But Drona, the learned Brahman, intervened and the remains were distributed equally among the kings.

And thus did Buddha, the Enlightened One, pass away.

But He did not die. The Eight-Fold Path spread over the continents of the earth. And the disciples constitute His body eternal and imperishable, as He had promised. And where Dharma is, there He lives.

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Thus Spake The MAHATMA

I claim no perfection for myself. But I do claim to be a passionate seeker after Truth, which is but another name for God.

ASOKA

Free India

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1952

A BOLD MOVE

Food Minister Kidwai is going ahead with his plan for decontrol of foodgrains despite the forebodings of control experts.

He seems to have converted all the States to his views. His optimism is irrepressible. Statistics, he has waved aside very lightly. And to those who talk of the bitter experience of 1947, he says:

"In 1947, the prices in the open market were double that of the controlled prices. But to-day, the prices of foodgrains in the open market, are less than the controlled prices.

"In Northern India, the prices of foodgrains, except perhaps of wheat in some places and rice in some others, are lower than the prices of officially procured foodgrains. Besides, this time, we have larger stocks with the Governments and more stocks are available through imports."

He has agreed to take over the feeding of all the larger industrial cities as a Central responsibility, and says that deficit States would get as much they want from the Centre. He is also discussing the question of allowing private merchants to import foodgrains from abroad. These are courageous moves and we wish him all success.

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Wednesday.

The recent controversy between the Home Ministry and the Law Ministry over the President's right to promulgate an order for implementing the decisions of the Kashmir Consembly to have an elected head of the State—Yuvaraj Karan Singh as the first Sardar-i-Riyasat—has ended. But it was not before a series of talks lasting nearly one week were initiated by the President of the Kashmir Consembly and his constitutional adviser who came here for the purpose. They first had talks with the State Ministry and later with the President, and the Prime Minister, Home Minister and the Attorney-General separately. The talks are about to be finalised and so far it is learnt that a satisfactory agreement has been reached. Details of procedure to usher in the new regime in Kashmir reveal that the Maharaja of Kashmir has been made to abdicate unconditionally. This decision, it is stated, has cost the Government of India an annual expenditure of ten lakhs of rupees. Out of this amount five lakhs will be paid to the Maharaja for his unconditional abdication four lakhs to the Yuvaraja and one lakh to the Maharani. The net result of this decision is that the Kashmir Government is relieved of all liabilities including the annual payment of six lakhs to the Maharajas so far. The President who will now issue necessary order will recognise for purposes of the Indian constitution for the first Sardar-i-Riyasat as head of the State acting on the advice of his Council of Ministers. There will be no need to amend our constitution.

Getting Ready

The Parliament Secretariat is getting busy with the work to be placed before the coming session of the House of the People and the Council of States. The House of the People which commences its sittings on Wednesday, Nov. 5, will have, according to the present programme, a six-week session. The Council of States will meet on Nov. 24, a fortnight after. While Speaker Mavlankar and his Secretary Mr. M. N. Kaul, have already returned to their desks after attending the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference held in Ottawa some weeks back, the Chairman of the Council of States, Dr. Radhakrishnan, will not be returning here from his foreign tour in time for the opening day of the Council of States.

Heavy Agenda

A heavy agenda will await the Parliament members this session. But this time the members will be working in cooler atmosphere unlike last time, for the Delhi winter has already set in. This winter will perhaps be the first expererience of many a member from the South. Thirty new bills are likely to be introduced during this session. Outstanding among the new legislative proposals will be the Law Ministry's first part of the Hindu Code Bill dealing with marriage and divorce, the Home Ministry's ten bills including the Citizenship Bill and the Press Registration Amendment Bill and the Commerce Ministry's Bill levying a cess of three pies on mill-made cloth for the benefit of the handloom and khadi cloth. Already there are seven pending bills, three of which the Indian Income-tax Bill, Forward Contracts Bill and the Administration of Evacuee Property Bill are now before Select Committees.

Bengal Situation

Besides this heavy legislative agenda the House will have to find time for the discussion of the East-West Bengal situation arising from the difficulties over the administration of passports and the recent exodus into the West Bengal. Since the Minister for Minority Affairs, Mr. C. C. Biswas will have completed his tour of East Bengal, he will be in a position, if necessary, to give a first hand account of the developments in that part of Pakistan. The other important subjects for debate will be the Planning Commission's recent conferences with every section of responsible public opinion in the country over the draft recommendations of the Commission, the Prohibition policy, the Food policy and the Textile policy of the Government. It is wondered whether the 30 days allotted for the session will be sufficient for the completion of such a heavy important and interesting agenda. Generally Saturdays are not a working day either for the House of People or the Council of States, as many members dislike a session on Saturdays. It may be this time sittings on Saturdays might be necessitated on account of the pressure of work. Already Dec. 6, a Saturday, figures on the agenda as a working day.

* * *

Decontrol Plan

Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai, our Food Minister, has his own way of doing things. He does not seem much to worry over possible criticisms of his actions. He believes more in results than in the means of achieveing them. As a cartoonist recently depicted him, Mr. Kidwai dug himself in for the past few weeks in Bombay and has produced a national plan for gradual decontrol of food. Many of the economists and businessmen, and possibly a section of the official world are perturbed over the latest decision of Mr. Kidwai at Bombay after consultation with the State Food Ministers. But Mr. Kidwai seems confident of carrying the Nehru Cabinet with him in regard to his decontrol decision. He is expected to meet the members of the Planning Commission on Monday next with whose Advisory Body Mr. Kidwai is at variance as regards the decontrol policy. The Planning Commission, it is learnt, invited Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai to attend the meeting of the Advisory Board before he embarked on his Bombay talks with State Food Ministers; but Mr. Kidwai declined the invitation and took his own decision uninfluenced by anybody else.

According to a prominent economist who participated in the discussions of the Advisory Board of the Planning Commission, Mr. Kidwai's new national policy of gradual decontrol will be a failure.

* * *

At Birla Mandir

Probably for the first time in the annals of Indian temples, accommodation and facilities will be provided for by the Lakshmi Narain Temple Trust to foreign scholars who come to India to study Hindu religion and philosophy in congenial surroundings. This Trust is running the Lakshmi Narain Temple otherwise known as Birla Temple which was constructed only about ten years back and which was opened by Mahatma Gandhi. The Trust has been so far housing the foreign scholars who come there—last year the figure went up sixty—in the dharmasalas attached to the Temple. Not all of the scholars were able to adapt themselves to the Indian way of living required in the dharmasala. The proposed wing to be attached to he Dharamasala will provide western style accommodation, the construction of which is expected to start next month. It is also proposed to build a research centre and a good library costing several lakhs of rupees. At the Centre, research will be carried out on the Vedas, the Gita and other sacred Hindu books. The trustees propose collecting in the library rare Sanskrit manuscripts and important books on theology. The foreign scholars mostly come from the USA, Britain, France and Germany. A few come from Japan, Switzerland and Denmark.

MOTHER ANANDA MAYI, gifted saint from Bengal, who is now on a visit to the city.

MYSORE NOTES & NEWS

(From Our Bangalore Correspondent)

BANGALORE, Tuesday.

That the Madras-Mysore agreement on the distribution of the waters of the Cauvery in the year 1924 was not fair to Mysore, and that the revision of the same was being actively considered by the State Government in Mysore, was revealed by the Revenue Minister, Mr. Kadidal Manjappa, on the floor of the Assembly here.

The Minister said that recently the supply of water to Madras had been suspended. He was asked by a member whether it was not desirable to supply the Madras Government with only the surplus waters. He answered that the whole question was now under the active consideration of the Government.

He said more. He stated in reply to a question from another member that the Madras Government had violated the terms of the agreement in several respects.

* * *

Grow-More-Food Campaign

The Government of India have granted Mysore Government Rs. 23,97,455 under the Grow-More-Food scheme for the current year. The grant was made on the condition that the State Government should spend an equal amount for the purpose. A sum of Rs. 50 lakhs is proposed to be spent on extension of power-lines for irrigation pump sets.

Other works include construction and improvement of river channels, tanks, etc., (Rs. 13.4 lakhs); restoration of tanks and construction of minor irrigation works (Rs. 10 lakhs); land improvement work (Rs. 7 lakhs); lift irrigation in river valleys (Rs. 5 lakhs), and restoration of tanks by desilting (Rs. 5 lakhs). The subsidy for construction of irrigation wells would amount to Rs. 7.5 lakhs.

* * *

Fruit Testing

The Government of India have entrusted the work of testing and certifying home made and imported fruit products to the Central Food Technological Institute, Mysore. The suitability of the fruit products for consumption will be chemically examined by the Fruit division of the Institute.

The work of testing the samples, which will start from the beginning of next year, will be confined to examining whether the products are in conformity with the Fruit Products Order of the Government of India enacted in the year 1948.

Dr. Lal, who is in charge of the Fruit Division of the Institute, says that the Central Government have sanctioned the appointment of additional staff to test about 12,000 samples per year.

* * *

G. O. M.'s Advice

Dr. M. Visweswarayya, the famous industrialist, while addressing the members of the Mysore Legislative Assembly and Council here, expressed the opinion that the whole of Mysore State should come under the rural industrialisation scheme and be an example for other States to follow.

He was emphatic that the industrialisation scheme would greatly benefit the State if it was properly put through. The scheme would stimulate the activities of rural folk and would enable them to earn more wealth. He wanted to hear that some industrialists in India produced articles as good as articles produced in countries abroad. That was possible only if the industrialists put forth their best efforts. People of enterprise should be encouraged in that regard, as without enterprise no big achievements could follow. He concluded referring to the astounding illiteracy in the country and wanted radical steps to wipe it off.

* * *

Labour Relations

Mr. R. Natarajan, Managing Director of the Indian Telephones, who has just returned from a trip abroad, while addressing the Institute of Industrial Relations in Bangalore made a sound suggestion for the establishment of an acceptable possible standard on the basis of "maximum efficient production, fairness to all partners in industries, and a good working condition for workers."

That alone, he was emphatic, could considerably avoid many disputes between capital and labour.

He was of the view that if that standard was accepted by all partners in industry, every difficulty could be resolved by having a reference to that datum line, which must be established before a human relationship between the worker and the management. Such a standard was necessary on which to base the actions of the industry as a whole.

To Bridge the Gap

Industries today in India were not quite efficiently working owing to under-current of dissatisfaction on the part of employees. Likewise, the managements also were not feeling quite happy in regard to the attitude adopted by labour who always look with suspicion in regard to grant of some amenities even given unsolicited. A solution must be found to close the widening gap in the relations between capital and labour in India today.

Psychological factor had a great part to play in the smooth working of industries and successful results, Mr. Natarajan added. The worker should be recognised by the management as individual and not as part of the mass of workers. Another important factor was the establishing of a line of self-sufficiency, determining the amount of money necessary for sustaining the essentials of life.

* * *

Back Home

Mr. M. A. Sreenivasan, Chairman of the Kolar Gold Fields Mining Companies, returned to Bangalore today from a five-week tour of the United Kingdom and Europe.

After spending a few days in London on business connected with the Gold mining companies, Air-India International, Harry Fergussons, etc., Mr. Sreenivasan visited the various Europeon countries where he took the opportunity, in particular, to see factories manufacturing raw cinema and photographic films and papers, viz. the Bauchet plant in France, the newly built M. A. F. E. plant in Aranquez, Spain and Agfa in Leverkusen, Germany, and had discussions with executives of the firms.

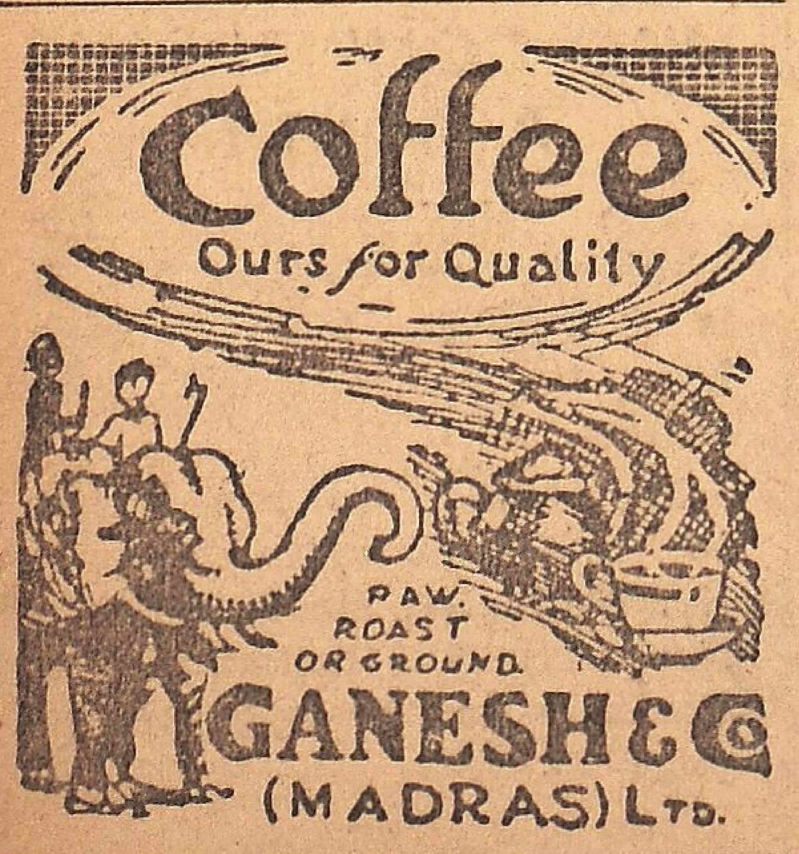
Bombay, West Bengal and Madras have together received more than half the total quantity of foodgrains so far despatched by the Union Government. The despatches to these states are 7,97,100 tons, 5,72,400 and 4,13,700 tons respectively.

RAJAJI speaking at the party given in his honour by Mr. C. H. Sibghathullah, the outgoing Mayor of Madras, at the Corporation Stadium.—P.C.S.

Mr. G. A. ROBINSON, an educational expert from Britain, provided under the Colombo Plan, who will organise the Department of Industrial Administration and Business Management at the Indian Institute of Technology at Kharagpur.

ON THE COVER

Geeta Bali, who plays the feminine lead in Chandu Studios' maiden offering "Naina," nearing completion at their studios in Bombay.



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BOOKS

The Shrine Eternal

"Somanatha was the shrine beloved of India. In its worship she found ancient glory and unending inspiration. In maintaining it with magnificence, she felt a throbbing zeal to maintain the case of her faith, tradition and collective greatness. As often as the shrine was destroyed, the urge to restore it sprang up more vividly in its heart," writes Sri K. M. Munshi in a chapter entitled "Somanath—the Shrine Eternal" which is incidentally the title of the book* also.

In the first part Sri Munshi deals with the origin, history and destruction of the temple, how it rose over and over again from its ashes. In the second part the author has presented his conclusions on the history of the temple, as disclosed by excavations. Sri B. K. Thapar's report on the excavations, and the accounts of Muslim chroniclers and the English rendering of some of the inscriptions enhances the value of the book a great deal. An interesting and informative book for the general reader and student of history.

* Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay, Price Rs. 1-12-0.

AMERICAN NOVEL

There's One In Every Town: James Aswell, A Signet Book. Available from Higginbothams, Madras.

This is the poignant story of a small town bad girl. It concerns Jackie Vose, who just wanted to be liked. But her striking beauty and her foreign, boisterous family aroused only poisonous suspicion and gossip in the small Southern town of Rivermark. When Jackie ran wild with the town's young blood she was labeled bad. But when she attracted the attention of the town's respectable, married doctor she headed into the tragedy that brought a sordid ending to her wistful dreams.

An engrossing novel.

GREEK PHILOSOPHY

Greek Historical Thought: Arnold J. Toynbee. A Mentor Book. Price 35 cents.

Noted historian, Arnold Toynbee, has surveyed the wealth of Greek historical writings from Homer to the age of Heraclius and from that fascinating body of literature, chosen and translated selections which demonstrate his theory—that all civilizations pass through similar transitions and that we can better understand our own times through a study of the past.

The professor's sound scholarship and imaginative analysis provide an excellent introduction to Greek history for the general reader.

ON SAI BABA

Sri V. Neelakantan's poems on Sri Sai Baba, titled "Sri Sai Kirthanangal" provide interesting reading. Bearing a foreword by Sri Narasimhaswami, it is priced eight annas. Copies can be had from Sri V. Thiruneelakantan, 27, Parish Venkatachala Iyer St., Madras - 1.

"PUTTHUYIR"

"Putthuyir" is a welcome addition to pro-Congress Tamil weeklies. Edited by Sri S. N. Narasimha Raju, it contains political news and notes. Priced 1 anna. copies can be had from the Editor, "Putthuyir," Salem.

PROHIBITION

The Fruit of the Forbidden Tree or Prohibition: By M. T. Pillai. Price 8 As.

In this book on Prohibition in the Madras State, the author, who is a retired Assistant Commissioner of Excise, has discussed the legal, economic, and ethical aspects of prohibition. After briefly dealing with prohibition in foreign countries, and the Excise Policy pursued by the British and the Congress Governments he furnishes interesting statistics relating to the prohibition scheme.

He has also put forward certain proposals for the successful working of prohibition under existing conditions. Sri T. Purushotham, M. L. C., has contributed an appreciative foreword.

'THE HOME & THE WORLD"

We extend a cordial welcome to "The Home and the World," the new illustrated monthly for the promotion of national and international understanding. Bearing a message of goodwill from B. G. Kher, it carries thought-provoking articles on education, science, news and notes, and pages devoted to book reviews and 'Pen Friends' League.' Price, single copy: Three annas. Annual subscription: Rs. two. Address: "Gulistan," Khar, Bombay - 21.

"NATYAMALA"

Besides stories and articles of general interest the Deepavali Number of "Natyamala" contains mainly articles on fine arts—music and dancing. E. Krishna Iyer, P. Kothandaraman, K. N. Dandayudhapani Pillai and "Mayavi" are some of the contributors. Got up with an attractive tri-colour picture on the cover and art plates of Nehru and Rajaji, it is priced Re. 1.

KRISHNAVENI INKS

Sri S. V. Ramamurthi visited the factory of the Krishnaveni Inks on Monday the 13th instant and was shown round by the Proprietor, Mr. R. Sambasiva Row and the way in which the manufacture was carried on was explained to him.

Mr. Ramamurthi appreciated very much the methods employed in the preparation of the inks.

In reply to a request by the Proprietor, for advice for further developing this industry, he pointed out that seventy percent of the industries in U.K., Japan, and other countries in the West were developed on cottage industry basis and that many of our industries can be developed likewise and without much of machinery and with raw-materials, labour and other resources that are available in the country.

He further added "I am visiting this factory after a lapse of many years. I find that many improvements were made during this period both in regard to quality and organising markets for sale and I am very pleased with the up-to-date methods employed in the manufacture. I dare say that we need hardly go in for foreign inks even for use in our high-class pens. I wish you all success."

During the first six months of 1952 India produced 16,80,560 tons of cement as against 15,42,000 tons in the whole of 1946.

AMERICAN LIFE

Good is For Angels: Christopher Clark. A Signet Book. Published by the New American Library. Available from Higginbothams.

This is a heart-warming, rollicking, sometimes shocking story of American men and women—how they meet, love and marry and what they do to themselves and each other in the process of trying to find happiness.

ON THE KURAL

திருக்குறட் சொல்லடைவு: தமிழ்மணி சாமி வேலாயுதம் பிள்ளை. மொழியரசிப் பதிப்பகம், சென்னை. விலை ரூ. 7.

This book presents an interesting and informative commentary on Thirukkural. The salient features of the book are its index, the Derivate and Etymological Tamil Dictionary of course limited to the Kural usage, and the full text of the Kural. A book for the scholar and student of Tamil literature.

SHORT STORIES

காதல் மாயை: என். ஆறுமுகம். புதுமை பிரசுரம், பெண்ணாடம், தெ. ஆ. ஜில்லா. விலை ரூ. 1.

In this collection of eight short stories, Sri S. Arumugam, has dealt with the life and loves of ordinary people, with restraint and imagination. Established writer "Mayavi," has contributed an appreciative foreword.

THE MIGHTY ATOM

அணுவின் கதை: பெ. நா. அப்புஸ்வாமி, ஜெ. பி. மாணிக்கம், கலைமகள் காரியாலயம், சென்னை-4. விலை ரூ. 5.

The fascinating story of the atom from earliest times to the present-day has been detailed in twelve chapters by the authors. Profusely illustrated, it provides informative and interesting reading.

"MATHURAMITRAN"

The Deepavali Number of "Mathuramitran" carries articles on literature, politics and stories. The pictures of national leaders enhance the value of the publication. Priced Re. 1/-, it is edited by Sri N. Subramaniam and published from Madras - 5.

The number of domestic wireless-receiving sets in force on December 31, 1951 was 6,35,026 and the commercial broadcast-receiver licences 27,217.

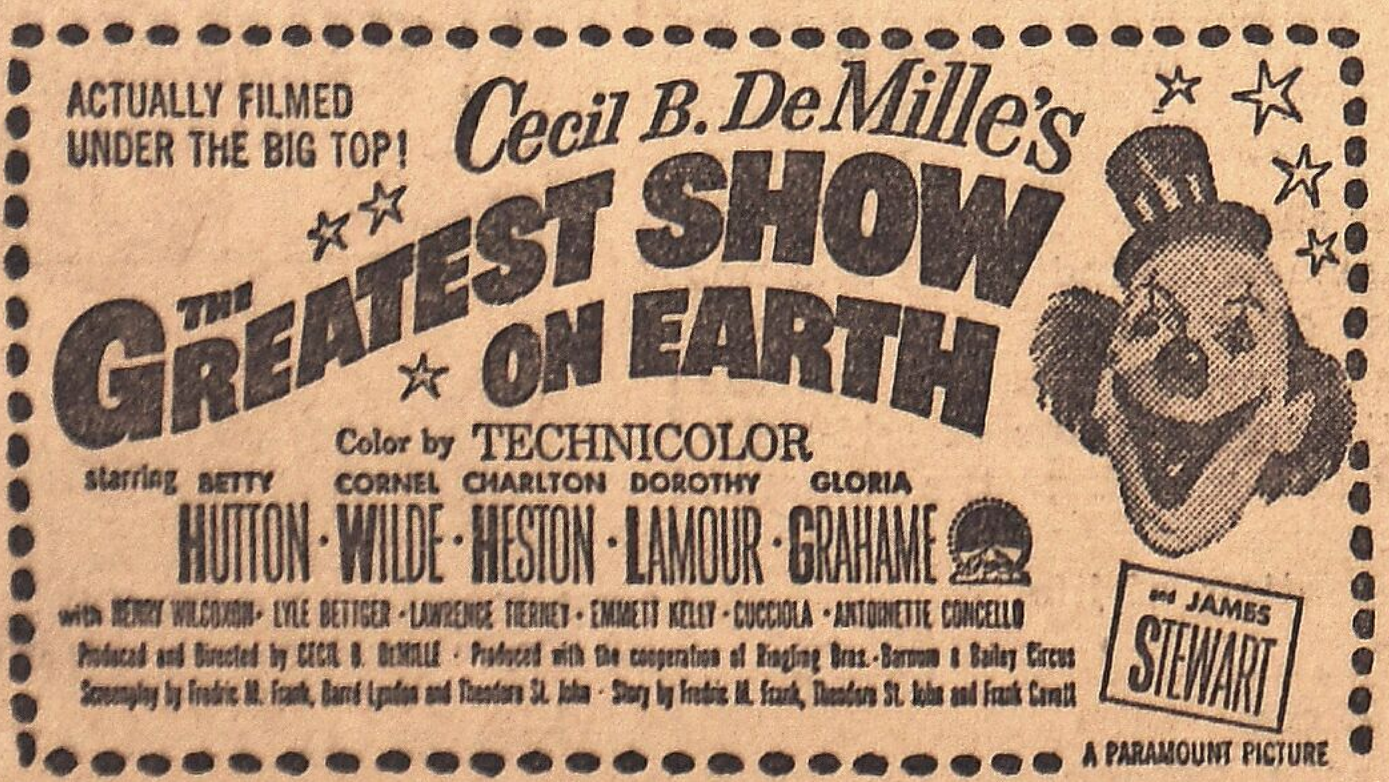
TWO COMPETITIONS A MONTH

The closing date for Straightwords Contest No. 9 is November 15th. Please hurry up, therefore, with your entries.

Meanwhile, we are happy to announce Straightwords No. 10, which closes on 29th November. Particulars of this Contest No. 10 appears on page 16.

NEW ELPHINSTONE *DAILY AT 2-45, 6-15 & 9-45 p.m.*

From Friday 31st October '52.



Plans Open for Rs. 3/-, 2/8 & 1/14.

DELHI THEATRES CUT PRICES

To Stave off Depression: Picture Without A Song:

Two Delhi cinemas, Ritz and Excelsior have reduced their admission prices to almost half. While this is symbolic of the prevailing depression in the film trade it is also a step in the right direction, writes the "Hindustan Standard," Delhi and adds: With lower purchasing power the man-in-the-street finds it difficult to pay for the 'commonman's entertainment' which cinemas is, at the present high rates of admission.

In addition to the above two show-houses one more, the New Amar, has already reduced its prices permanently.

* * *

Tour Impressions

Members of the Indian Film Delegation, including Nargis, Raj Kapoor, Premnath, Bina Rai, Chandulal Shah, Gohar, art director Achrekar and David, returned to Bombay last week after a six-week trip of U.S.A. and Japan.

They were received at the airport by a large gathering of friends, relatives and folks connected with the film industry. "We have put on weight during this trip," said Premnath. "It was a wonderful trip," said Nargis—"And very enjoyable," added David.

It is learnt that Suryakumari, one of the members of the delegation has received an offer from a Hollywood producer to act in his forthcoming picture.

Premnath and Bina Rai are also reported to have received offers of

Indian Stars for U. S.: Studio News and Notes

work in foreign films to be produced in Britain and the U. S. None of them yet has signed a contract though some intend to do so after finishing their work here.

The evening of his arrival Premnath left for Kolhapur to complete the shooting of "Aurat" suspended due to his absence. Raj cancelled all programmes fixed for him by the producers in order to celebrate a belated Divali at home.

* * *

A Songless Picture!

The mahurat ceremony of Kishore Sahu's "Khoon-E-Nahaq" ("Hamlet") was performed in the presence of Shri S. K. Patil, President of the Bombay Pradesh Congress Committee, last week, at Shrikant Studios, Bombay.

Producer-director Kishore Sahu dressed in his London-made costume for the role of the Prince of Denmark, in which he will star, announced at the function, that he was undertaking the production of this ambitious venture, fully aware of the difficulties he would have to encounter. He was confident of giving "Hamlet" his individual interpretation just as John Barrymore and Sir Laurence Olivier had invested it each, with his own personality. "Khoon-E-Nahaq" would be unique in that it would be the first Hindustani picture without a song.

* * *

"Valayapathi"

Modern Theatres "Valayapathy" featuring Janaki, Muthulakshmi and Karunanithi enters 3rd week at the Prabhat, Gaiety and Saraswathi in the city.

* * *

"Elai Ulavan"

Rajarajeswari's "Elai Ulavan" starring Kannamba, Anjali Devi, and Relangi continues at the Wellington and Crown in the city.

* * *

More About Gandhi Film

A feature-length documentary film on Mahatma Gandhi is being prepared by the American Academy of Asian Studies of San Francisco.

The narration for the film will emphasize and outline the philosophy of Gandhiji.

The reason for making the film at this time is explained by Mr. Louis P. Gainsborough, President of the Academy of Asian Studies: "He (Gandhiji) was a living example of the Sermon on the Mount, and we feel that perhaps the actual spectacle of this man really doing all these things that we preach in the West may have a very strong appeal to the American population at this time."

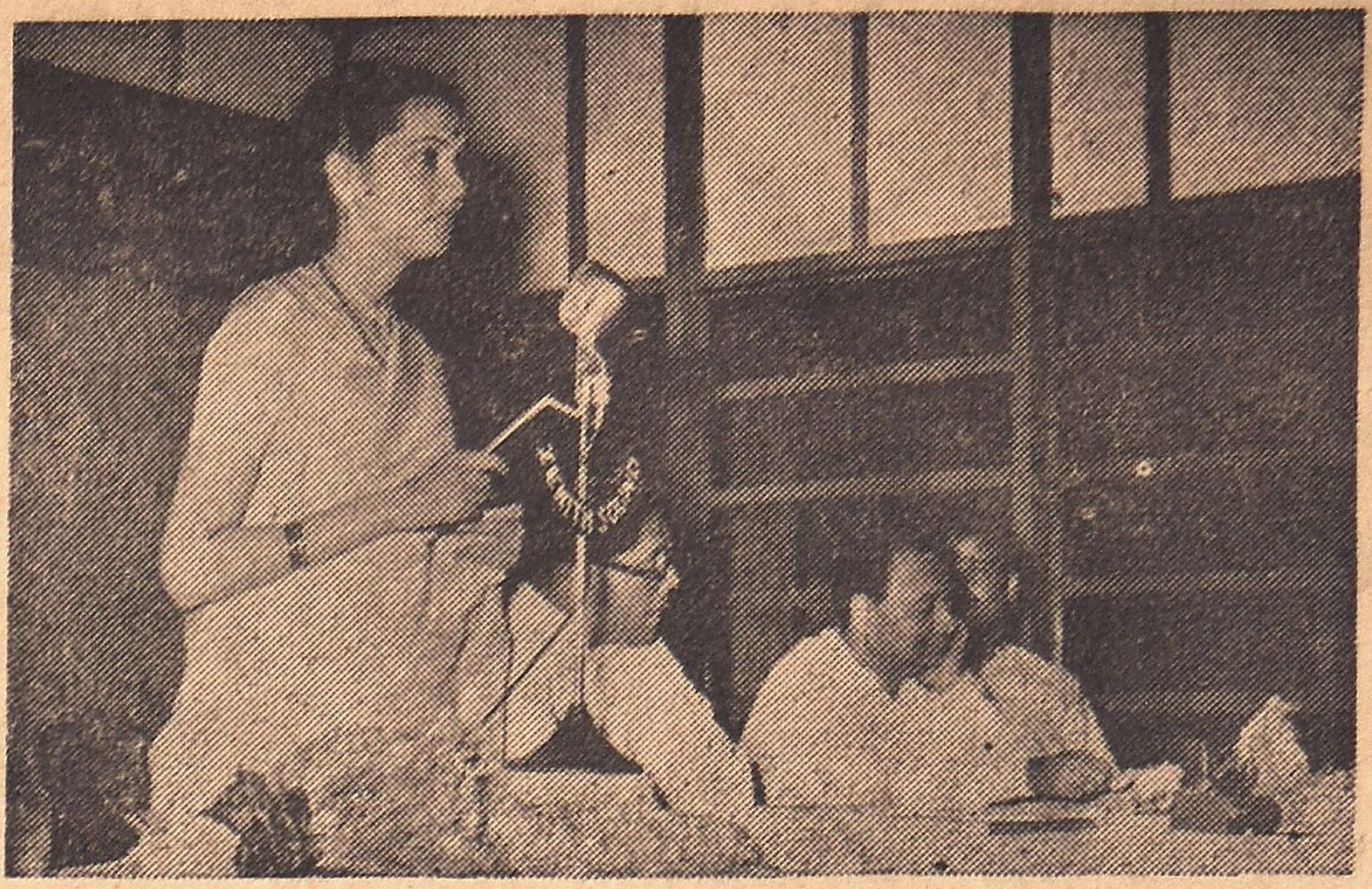
The film is now being compiled at the consolidated film laboratory in Hollywood, California, from more than 10,000 feet of material collected by Mr. A. K. Chettiar.

This footage is reported to be the result of search and travel by Mr. Chettiar over some 100,000 miles in four continents.

Mr. Gainsborough describes the scene as being "more or less like newsreel shots."

The film's musical background will be entirely Indian, and is being made under the supervision of Mr. Werner Anssen, American symphony conductor.

* * *



A RECEPTION was given by the S. I. Film Chamber in honour of Srimathi T. Suryakumari and Sri K. Subramaniam, on their return from a successful six-week trip of U.S.A. Picture shows Srimathi Suryakumari speaking at the function.—P.N.A.

"Parasakthi"

National Pictures' "Parasakthi" featuring Sahasranamam, Sriranjini Jr., Pandari Bai, "Sivaji" Ganesan, and V. K. Ramaswami is entering the third week at the Paragon, Ashok and Bharath in the city and key centres of Tamil Nad.

"Doctor (?) Shivaram"

Last Sunday the Thyagabrahmagana Sabha, T. Nagar, put on boards "Doctor (?) Shivaram" in Tamil a play by A. P. Sarathy adapted from that great French dramatist, Moliere. Though familiar by being staged often, the play was yet never boring and with pep dialogues and realistic acting it held the attention of the audience to the last. A. P. Sarathy, who played the role of Shivaram easily scored as usual. Miss S. Padma with her charming figure and realistic acting put in a sterling performance as the wife of Shivaram who gets her husband a sound drubbing for having beaten her. G. Rama Rao switching over to a male role this time and S. V. Jaganathan were impressive.

"GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH"

Paramount's Technicolour picture "Greatest Show On Earth" produced and directed by Cecil B. De Mille opens this week at the New Elphinstone in the city. The spectacular picture deals with the lives and loves of daring men and women under the Big Top.

The cast is headed by Cornel Wilde as the dare devil champion of the centre ring, Dorothy Lamour as a hula girl, James Stewart as a clown and Betty Hutton as a lovely and fearless aerialist.

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DEFEATS MALARIA
ICP 81

ST-WORDS Nº 10.

TWO COMPETITIONS A MONTH

RS 1250

1st PRIZE Rs. 750. RUNNERS-UP Rs. 250.

And Special Awards for Largest Number of entries Amounting to Rs. 250.

Entrance Fee: 4 As. Only. Closing Date: 29th November 1952.

(Winners' List and Official Solution will be published in "Free India" dated 7th December, 1952).

You can send any number of entries. But every entry must be in the printed form appearing here or in other papers in which this advt. appears. You are invited to exercise your skill and knowledge of English and fill up the blank space in the straightword diagram with the most apt letter, using the clues printed below as guide.

CLUES FOR STRAIGHTWORDS NUMBER TEN

1. ———has begun to think that the land he tills must belong to him.
2. Some psychologists are of the opinion that female children like their———more.
3. A monotonous———makes one easily exhausted.
4. Nowadays people are not so particular in looking after their———as their forefathers did in olden days.
5. Politicians who suddenly rise to prosperity and fame are sometimes very much———in their circle.
6. A policeman investigating a case generally tries to ———the culprit.
7. It is very rarely that highly educated lads instead of seeking Government jobs want to work in a———
8. At times, when we think of the Doctor's———we do not want to have any medical treatment at all.
9. Men of experience would not like to enter into an argument with their———
10. People who do not want to worry themselves about their things would keep them in———place.
11. ———Behold!
12. People who go to cinemas for entertainment would not like pictures ending in———.

.... Cut Here .... **ENTRY FORM FOR ST.-WORDS NUMBER TEN.** .... Cut Here ....

The entry fee is As. 4/- for each Diagram. THIS ENTRY FORM MUST BE SUBMITTED INTACT and in the name of only one person. Unused diagrams must be left blank. Pencil entries are not allowed. Each entry form entered by you must be numbered serially in the space provided aside. Number your first entry form 1, your second entry form 2 and so on.

Entry Form No.

CUT ALONG THIS LINE

1	T		L	L	E	R
2		A				
3	T	A		K	WIN	
4		E	A	L	T	H
5		A	T	E	D	
6		O	O	K	Rs	
7	F		R	M	1250	
8		I	L	L	S	
9	B	O		S		
10	S	A		E	(10)	
11		O				
12		A	T	H	O	S

0-4-0 DIAGRAM I

1	T		L	L	E	R
2		A				
3	T	A		K	WIN	
4		E	A	L	T	H
5		A	T	E	D	
6		O	O	K	Rs	
7	F		R	M	1250	
8		I	L	L	S	
9	B	O		S		
10	S	A		E	(10)	
11		O				
12		A	T	H	O	S

0-4-0 DIAGRAM II

1	T		L	L	E	R
2		A				
3	T	A		K	WIN	
4		E	A	L	T	H
5		A	T	E	D	
6		O	O	K	Rs	
7	F		R	M	1250	
8		I	L	L	S	
9	B	O		S		
10	S	A		E	(10)	
11		O				
12		A	T	H	O	S

0-4-0 DIAGRAM III

1	T		L	L	E	R
2		A				
3	T	A		K	WIN	
4		E	A	L	T	H
5		A	T	E	D	
6		O	O	K	Rs	
7	F		R	M	1250	
8		I	L	L	S	
9	B	O		S		
10	S	A		E	(10)	
11		O				
12		A	T	H	O	S

0-4-0 DIAGRAM IV

1	T		L	L	E	R
2		A				
3	T	A		K	WIN	
4		E	A	L	T	H
5		A	T	E	D	
6		O	O	K	Rs	
7	F		R	M	1250	
8		I	L	L	S	
9	B	O		S		
10	S	A		E	(10)	
11		O				
12		A	T	H	O	S

0-4-0 DIAGRAM V

1	T		L	L	E	R
2		A				
3	T	A		K	WIN	
4		E	A	L	T	H
5		A	T	E	D	
6		O	O	K	Rs	
7	F		R	M	1250	
8		I	L	L	S	
9	B	O		S		
10	S	A		E	(10)	
11		O				
12		A	T	H	O	S

0-4-0 DIAGRAM VI

CUT ALONG THIS LINE

10

In entering this Competition I agree to abide by the Competition Rules & Conditions and to accept the Competition Editor's decision as final and legally binding.

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SURNAME in ink and Block Letters Mr. Mrs. Miss } .... INITIALS ....

FULL ADDRESS..

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ADDRESS ALL ENTRIES TO:

Straightwords Contest Number 10. FREE INDIA WEEKLY, MADRAS-2.

THE MAGIC OF MUSIC

Music does something to us. If you don't believe it, feel your pulse when you are listening to the rapid strains of a military march. In a more quiet mood, check your heartbeat as you relax under the influence of a stringed ensemble or a restful hymn, writes D. A. Delafield in "Oriental Watchman."

I sat in the dentist's chair several months ago while the amiable doctor hollowed a tooth for filling. The grinding of the drill was hardly heard and the sensation of pain nearly forgotten as I listened to a radio just three feet from my ear, providing a classical number.

Not only are dentists using music effectively, where it will calm nerves and quiet the human spirit, it is skilfully used in industry. Said William Green: "Music is a friend of labour. It lightens the task by refreshing nerves and spirit."

Chief Benefit

The chief benefit of music is the welcome change it brings from the pressure of business and work, the bondage of worry and fear, the load of pain and suffering.

If you are a parent, give your child (or yourself) the benefit of violin, piano, or perhaps trumpet lessons. It will cost you a little money, but it will pay off in big dividends later. If your children can sing, put them under the care of a good vocal teacher. Whether they become professional singers or not doesn't matter. By offering them a musical training you provide an emotional channel for letting off the pressure of human feelings. Children with nothing to do in their spare time give vent to their emotions by misdeeds, even acts of crime and violence. But there is release in song or in the intelligent use of an instrument.

On the occasion of a social gathering it brings satisfaction to be able to provide wholesome entertainment.

It will take time to learn to play. Begin now to acquire some musical skill, no matter how old you are. If you can't afford lessons, teach yourself.

Sing, hum, whistle, your way along. Express your feelings jubilantly every day. See how it adds colour and charm and change to your life. Take advantage of the best in music, and its magic will influence your whole life.

Of the 38 million acres of land irrigated by state-controlled canals in undivided India, a little more than half now lies in Pakistan.

ST-WORDS Nº 9. SHOOT STRAIGHT & WIN!

RS 1250

1st PRIZE Rs. 750. RUNNERS-UP Rs. 250.

And Special Awards for Largest Number of entries Amounting to Rs. 250

Entrance Fee: 4 As. Only. Closing Date: 15th November 1952.

(Winners' List and Official Solution will be published in "Free India" dated 23rd November, 1952).

You can send any number of entries. But every entry must be in the printed form appearing here or in other papers in which this advt. appears. You are invited to exercise your skill and knowledge of English and fill up the blank space in the straightword diagram with the most apt letter, using the clues printed below as guide

CLUES FOR STRAIGHTWORDS NUMBER NINE

1. If this had not been invented, it is doubtful if knowledge would have spread.
2. A businessman always intent on making money usually does not enjoy———
3. Cultured people hate this kind of talk.
4. It is not unusual for a coward to become this when he is in danger.
5. A man with superiority complex would not like his ———pointed out.
6. Some executives who are not really clever, try to create an impression on their subordinates by appearing very———
7. It is no wonder an establishment in which workers are———even for very small mistakes does not prosper.
8. We cannot expect a merciless dictator to———
9. If a person's accounts are———he need not fear the Income Tax authorities.
10. In ancient days business was generally done on this basis.
11. Is there a man who will not fight for his dear———?
12. A fever coming in periodical fits.

.... Cut Here ....ENTRY FORM FOR ST.-WORDS NUMBER NINE.......................... Cut Here ....

The entry fee is As. 4/- for each Diagram. THIS ENTRY FORM MUST BE SUBMITTED INTACT and in the name of only one person. Unused diagrams must be left blank. Pencil entries are not allowed. Each entry form entered by you must be numbered serially in the space provided aside. Number your first entry form 1, your second entry form 2 and so on.

Entry Form No.

CUT ALONG THIS LINE

1	P		P	E	R	
2		E	S	T		
3		A	N	T		
4	F	U	N		Y	
5	D	E	F	E		T
6		R	I	M		
7	F	I		E	D	
8	R	E		E	N	T
9	C	L	E	A		
10	B	A		T	E	R
11		I	F	E		
12	A	G	U			9

0-4-0 DIAGRAM I

1	P		P	E	R	
2		E	S	T		
3		A	N	T		
4	F	U	N		Y	
5	D	E	F	E		T
6		R	I	M		
7	F	I		E	D	
8	R	E		E	N	T
9	C	L	E	A		
10	B	A		T	E	R
11		I	F	E		
12	A	G	U			9

0-4-0 DIAGRAM II

1	P		P	E	R	
2		E	S	T		
3		A	N	T		
4	F	U	N		Y	
5	D	E	F	E		T
6		R	I	M		
7	F	I		E	D	
8	R	E		E	N	T
9	C	L	E	A		
10	B	A		T	E	R
11		I	F	E		
12	A	G	U			9

0-4-0 DIAGRAM III

1	P		P	E	R	
2		E	S	T		
3		A	N	T		
4	F	U	N		Y	
5	D	E	F	E		T
6		R	I	M		
7	F	I		E	D	
8	R	E		E	N	T
9	C	L	E	A		
10	B	A		T	E	R
11		I	F	E		
12	A	G	U			9

0-4-0 DIAGRAM IV

1	P		P	E	R	
2		E	S	T		
3		A	N	T		
4	F	U	N		Y	
5	D	E	F	E		T
6		R	I	M		
7	F	I		E	D	
8	R	E		E	N	T
9	C	L	E	A		
10	B	A		T	E	R
11		I	F	E		
12	A	G	U			9

0-4-0 DIAGRAM V

1	P		P	E	R	
2		E	S	T		
3		A	N	T		
4	F	U	N		Y	
5	D	E	F	E		T
6		R	I	M		
7	F	I		E	D	
8	R	E		E	N	T
9	C	L	E	A		
10	B	A		T	E	R
11		I	F	E		
12	A	G	U			9

0-4-0 DIAGRAM VI

CUT ALONG THIS LINE

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I Enclose Herewith Money Order Receipts / Postal Orders } Nos.

SURNAME in ink and Block Letters Mr. Mrs. Miss } .... INITIALS............

FULL ADDRESS..

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ADDRESS ALL ENTRIES TO:

Straightwords Contest Number 9. FREE INDIA WEEKLY, MADRAS-2.

STRAIGHT-WORDS

RULES & CONDITIONS

1. All entries must be on Entry Forms taken from the **Free India Weekly** or in other papers in which St.-Words are advertised with coupons. All letter spaces in all Diagrams entered must be clearly filled in with INK in block letters or typewritten. Only one letter is allowed in each blank space. The Competitor's surname, initials and address must be written in INK on each Entry Form submitted. All Entry Forms contained in the same cover must be for the same Competition and bear the same surname. The surname and address must be stated on the back of the cover.

2. Entry fees must be sent by Postal Orders, or Money Orders. **Postage stamps or Postal Orders bearing postage stamps will not be accepted.** Postal Order remittances must be crossed and made payable to Straightwords No. 9, **Free India Ltd.** Money Order remittances must be addressed to Straightwords No. 9, **Free India Ltd., Madras - 2.** Money Order receipts or Postal Orders must be attached to Entry Forms and their official numbers written in the spaces provided on the Entry Forms.

3. All entries not sent by post must be deposited in the LOCAL ENTRY BOX at our office at 80, General Patters Road, Mount Road, Madras, by 4 p.m. on Saturday, 15th November, 1952. All posted entries must be received by 6 p.m. on the same day. The closing date may be extended without notice but any such extension will be announced in the **"Free India."** No responsibility can be accepted for entries lost, mislaid or delayed.

Competitors in the City of Madras can pay their entry fees at our cash counter. Receipts in duplicate will be given, and one can be pinned to the entry form, and one retained by the Competitor for his reference.

4. Each word containing a wrong letter or any alteration, erasure, indistinct letter, pencilled letter, mutilation, substitution or omission in an entry diagram will count as a wrong word. The First Prize will be awarded to the Competitor who enters a Solution which agrees with the Official All-Correct Solution, that is, a Solution which in the opinion of the Competition Editor contains the most apt answers to the Clues. Failing an All-Correct entry, the First Prize will be awarded to the nearest correct entry. In the case of a tie or ties the First Prize will be divided equally. The runners-up prize-money will be distributed between such Competitors and in such proportion as the Competition Editor thinks fit. A competitor can receive only one prize in this Competition.

The special Award of Rs. 250/- for the largest number of entries submitted will be distributed as follows:

1. **Rs. 100/-for the person who sends the largest number of entries.**

2. **Rs. 75/-for the next largest number of entries.**

3. **Rs. 50/-for the third largest number of entries.**

4. **Rs. 25/- for the fourth largest number of entries. (In the case of a tie, or ties, the Award also will be divided equally.)**

A prize winner is also entitled to the Awards for the sender of Largest Number of Entries. Thus, if you win the first prize of Rs. 750/-and you also happen to be the sender of the largest number of entries, you will get in addition to the First Prize, the Award of Rs. 100/- also.

5. Employees of the **Free India Ltd.** and allied concerns and their close relatives are not allowed to compete.

6. Any entry that does not comply with these Rules and Conditions or with the directions and conditions printed on the Entry Form containing the entry is liable to disqualification. Where the entry fees sent by any Competitor are insufficient for the number of diagrams entered by such competitor and enclosed in one cover, all or any of such diagrams shall be liable to disqualification. It is an express condition of entry that the decision of the Competition Editor on all matters relating to this Competition shall be final and legally binding.

7. The Competition Rules and Conditions comprise a binding contract between the Proprietors of the "Free India" and each Competitor, and such contract shall in every case be deemed to be made in Madras and intended to be entirely carried out in Madras. No suit in regard to any matter arising in any respect under this Competition shall be instituted in any Court save the High Court of Judicature at Madras, the City Civil Court of Madras or the Court of Small Causes at Madras. No other Court shall have jurisdiction to entertain any such suit.

8. No suit shall be instituted in respect of a claim for a prize unless notice in writing setting out in clear terms the grounds of such claim has been given to the Competition Editor within 7 days after the publication of the prize-list of the Competition.

9. In no case shall the Proprietors of the **Free India** be liable for a claim for a prize arising under this Competition after the expiration of One Month from the date of the publication of the prize-list unless the claim is then the subject of a pending action.

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Straightwords Contest Number 9.
FREE INDIA WEEKLY, - MADRAS - 2.

KUMUDAVALLI, aged 25, whose Thali was forcibly snatched by a French policeman. This was the revenge for her husband's participation in a pro-merger meeting. The older woman, Janaki, aged 50, was also assaulted. They fled their native village of Koravallimedu in Bahour and are now in India.—P. I. B.

FOR EXTRA COUPONS

In response to requests from readers, we have decided to send Entry Forms FREE to Straightword contestants. If you want to send bulk entries, please enclose 2 As. stamps and write to the Circulation Manager, "Free India," Madras - 2. He will send you as many forms as you may require.

DON'TS FOR COMPETITORS

1. Please do not enclose Stamps or Currency Notes. Such entries will be disqualified.
2. Please do not forget to write your name at the back of the envelope.
3. Please do not forget to enclose the M. O. receipt or postal order with the entry coupon.
4. Please do not enclose any other communication with your entries.
5. Please address the entry covers simply as: "St-words Contest No. 9, Free India, Madras-2." Don't add "Manager," "Editor," etc.
6. Please don't wait till the last moment to rush your entries. Remember that postal delays are common these days. So it is safer to be a week in advance.

Bombay Film Letter

SPOTLIGHT ON SCREEN WORLD

(By Our Special Correspondent)

"I expect this film to be the first revelation of my real personality as an actor and my own ideals as an artiste," said Dilip Kumar with reference to his next ambitious vehicle, "Kala Admi" being produced under the banner of Time Films.

Dilip had just returned from his brief visit to Bihar where he had gone with Director Ramesh Saighal and a few others to study the life of the miners, their everyday problems and the condition in which they toil.

"Kala Admi" will, in more respects than one, provide an inkling into the inner self of the artiste in Dilip Kumar who is personally devoting himself to the script as well as the production. Harping on the dignity of labour (a pet theme with Dilip ever since his college days), the story is being conceived and presented without the customary cliches that go with our box office. Cryptically enough, Dilip remarked: "It will spell glamour with an inconspicuous G and show life with a capital L"!

For his cast Dilip has already chosen the veteran character-actor Nawab and Anwar Hussain for supporting roles while the female probables are Smriti and Nigar Sultana. The musical score of this film, due to go on the sets by December, will be by Madan Mohan.

* * *

Death of a Champion

An honorary member of the Advisory Panel of the Central Board of Film Censors met his death in curious circumstances the other day in the city.

Murlidhar Sharma was among the Censor Board's representatives who work in conference with the IMPPA's Executive Committee members when suddenly he dropped dead while speaking in defence of the censor's delections. The late Mr. Sharma was a practising solicitor in Bombay apart from his censorial duties and he had always been a staunch supporter and champion of the present policy being pursued by the censors.

The informal meeting which witnessed this tragedy was at once adjourned and another meeting was postponed in honour of the deceased. For Mr. Sharma, it was not merely a death in harness but the death of a champion right in the act of defending his cause.

* * *

Al Nasir's Rival

Hitherto the only film personality to make news and earn a name by playing Chess was Al Nasir, husband of film star Veena. But lately, film actor Rahman would appear to be making a bid to rival Al Nasir's record by devoting himself more and more to this rather aristocratic game.

By giving an impressive performance in the recently held tournament of the Qualifying Division, Rahman arrested the attention of chess commentators and although he lost the first round to S. N. Tavaria, he bagged a well-earned feather by defeating Abdulla Bhugan in the very next round.

According to the "Evening News of India's" correspondent, Rahman's style of play is sound and he should "advance far, with further experience gained through participation in tournaments."

* * *

Fair Exchange!

Fair exchange, they say, is no robbery and this dictum applies equally, though not so frequently, in the case of artistes too.

The circumstances in which the famous star and singer of the screen now in comparative exile, Shanta Apte, appeared before her admirers on the stage, afford a striking proof of the above truth. It transpires that V. P. Karmarkar, a prominent city artist and painter was looking for some monetary aid and he approached Shanta Apte to assist him with a vocal performance in return for a portrait of herself which he offered to sketch for her. The well-known singer, who was probably on the look-out for an opportunity to come out of her isolation, jumped at the idea and thus regaled her many fans and admirers for two hours at the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan.

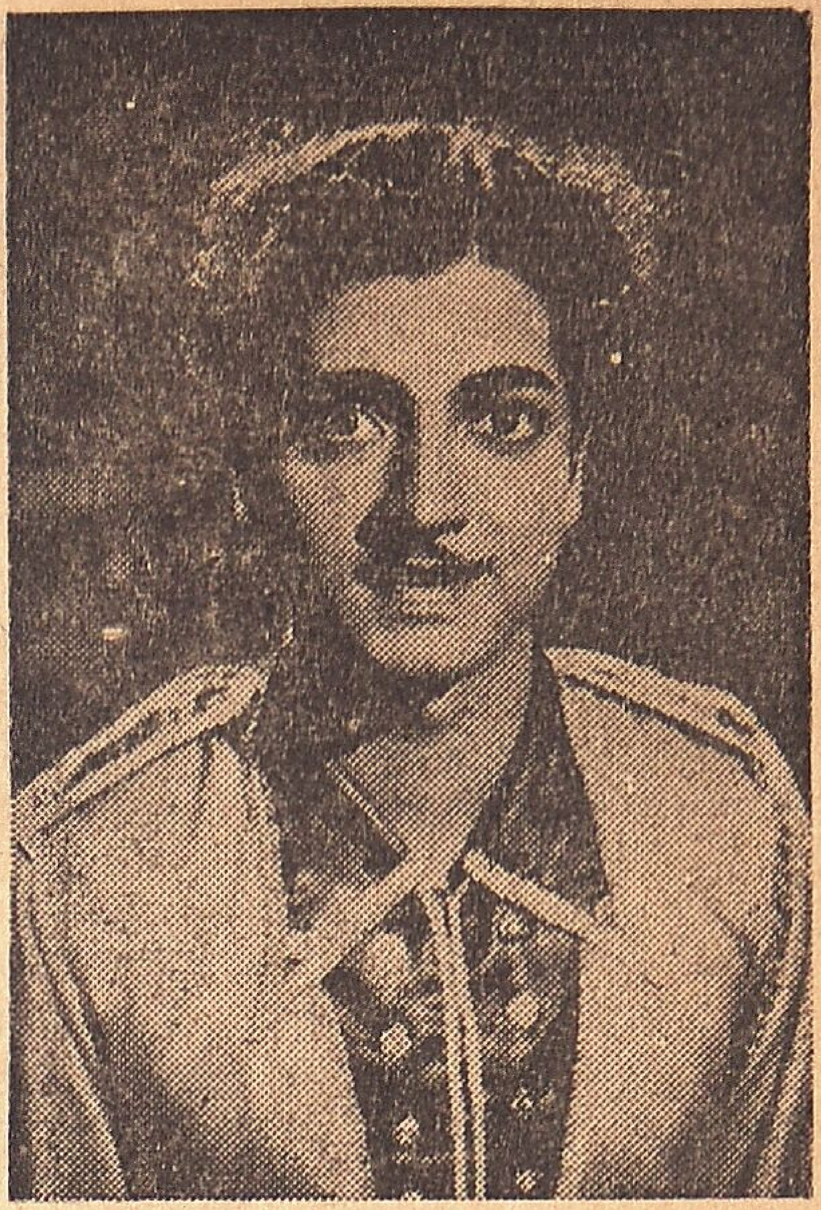
The performance was successful and convinced all those present that inasmuch as her voice is concerned, Shanta Apte has lost none of her lilt and it would be no surprise if this helps her to stage an early come-back to the Hindustani screen.

* * *

Myth Exploded

Producer-director Vijay Bhatt is at the moment enjoying a well-earned holiday at Matheran after receiving bouquets on the success of his "Baiju Bawara" in the city.

Despite conflicting views about its technical merits and biographical presentation, there is no doubt that the release of Mr. Bhatt's latest film has opened up new vistas for classical music on the Indian screen. The combination of such eminent classical singers as Paluskar and Amir Khan with



PREM NAZIR in K. & K. Productions' "Father & Son," awaiting early release.

Naushad Mahmmed Raffi and Lata lends rich musical treat to the film and succeeds in exploding the myth once again that classical music cannot be popular with film-goers.

Encouraged by this triumph, Mr. Bhatt is understood to have signed up R. C. Boral, the renowned maestro of several New Theatres masterpieces, to write the music for his next vehicle, "Mahaprabhu Chaitanya."

* * *

Wedding Bells

Director Ram Kamlani, brother of comedian Gope, was recently married to Rukmani, the charming daughter of D. K. Kripalani in the presence of a large gathering that included several film folks.

Following in his footsteps, Director Raman of "Bahar" fame also plunged into matrimony with the blessings of a number of his friends and admirers in the film industry who attended the wedding.

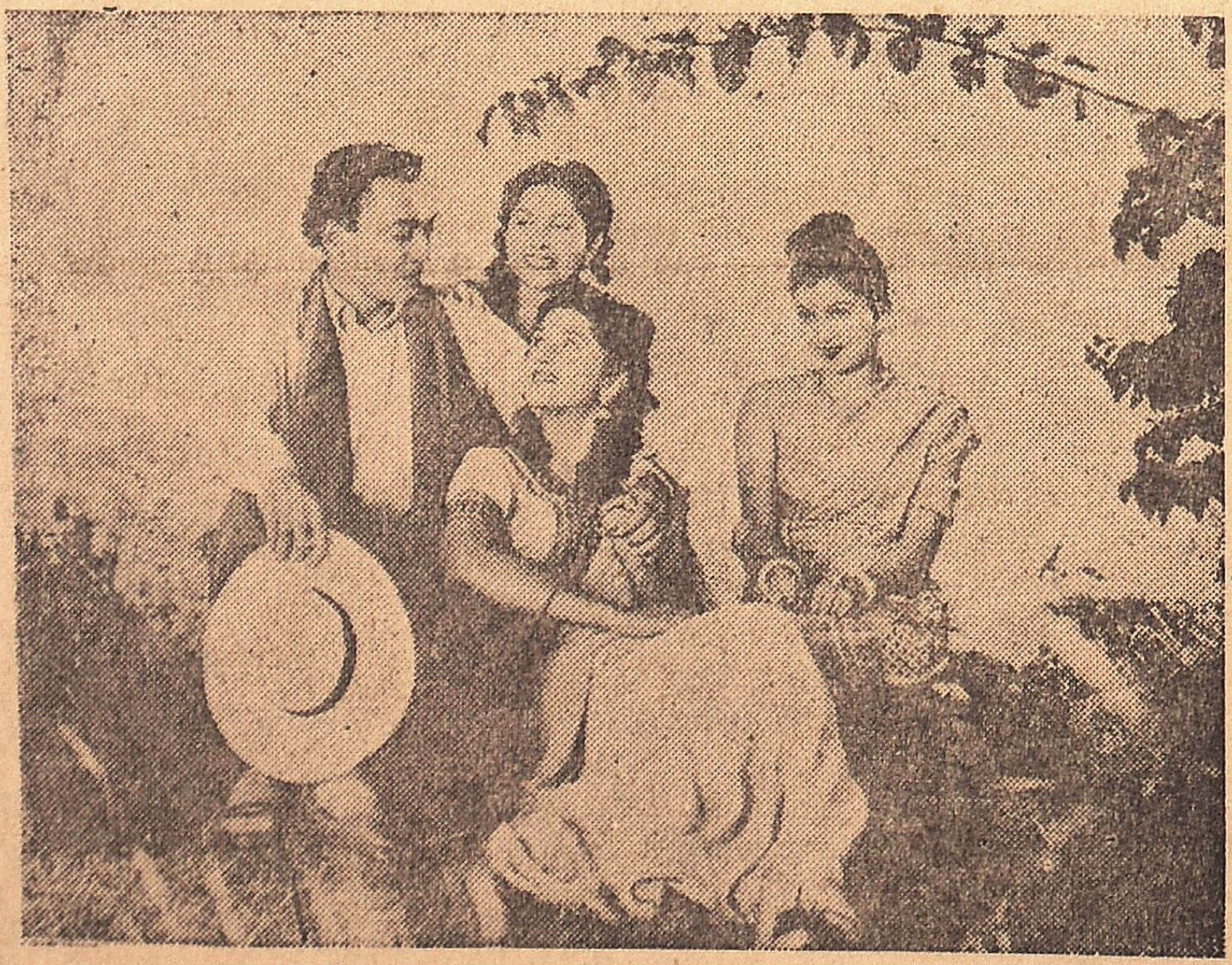
* * *

Morarji's Dilemma!

Ever since he saw Mars and Movies' "Daag," a picture emphasizing the evils of drinking and, indirectly and subtly, propagating the policy of prohibition, Bombay's Chief Minister, Morarji Desai has been virtually on the horns of a dilemma whether "to exempt or not to exempt" the film from the Entertainment Tax.

A number of critics and protagonists of Prohibition have suggested to the C. M. the vast potentiality of this film as a medium for his prohibition propaganda and recommended that it should not only be declared tax-free, but also purchased by the Government for wider distribution in the villages.

Meanwhile the makers and distributors of "Daag" are earnestly awaiting the C. M.'s decision in this matter with all the optimism that is both warranted and pardonable.



KISHORE SAHU, Bina Rai, Rani Chanda and Shakuntala in a scene from "Hamari Duniya" awaiting early release.

The Indian Postal Department loses nearly 4½ pies on every post card, because the cost of handling and printing is more than its sale price of 9 pies.

TRAIN TIME

CENTRAL	Dep.	Arr.
Calcutta Mail	8 10 p.m.	6 50 a.m
Grand Trunk Exp.	8 05 a.m.	7 00 p.m.
Madras-Bezwada Passenger	6 55 a.m.	8 50 p.m
Puri Passenger	7 20 p.m.	9 10 a.m.
Visakhapatnam Parcel Pass. (III Class)	10 45 p.m.	6 00 a.m.
Bombay Mail	9 05 p.m.	5 50 a.m
Bombay Express	7 35 a.m.	7 15 p.m
Raichur Passenger	8 45 a.m.	4 15 p.m
Renigunta Pass.	5 20 p.m.	9 32 a.m.
Renigunta Pass.	—	9 30 p.m.
Arkonam Pass.	6 47 p.m.	—
Bangalore Mail	8 45 p.m.	6 25 a.m
Bangalore Express	12 30 p.m.	2 15 p.m
Bangalore Pass.	6 10 a.m.	8 00 p.m.
Bangalore Pass.	8 55 p.m.	5 30 a.m.
Jalarpet Pass.	11 40 a.m.	2 25 p.m.
Cochin Express	6 00 p.m.	7 55 a.m.
Mangalore Express	7 30 p.m.	7 30 a.m.
Nilgiri Express	8 05 p.m.	7 15 a m.

Janata Express (III Class only) Madras-Bombay Departure at Central on Thursday at 2-20 p.m. Arrival on Monday 3-25 p.m.

Delhi-Madras Janata Express Dep. Thursday only at 11-30 a.m.

Delhi-Madras Janata Express Arr. Tuesday only at 5-40 p.m.

EGMORE—(Main Line)		
Shencottah Pass.	7 55 a.m.	8 40 p.m.
Indo-Ceylon Exp.	8 10 p.m.	7 35 a.m.
Trivandrum Fast Passenger	9 50 p.m.	6 00 a.m.
Madura Passenger	10 20 p.m.	5 30 a.m.

EGMORF—(Chord Line)		
Dhanushkodi Pass.	11 10 a.m.	3 15 p.m.
Trivandrum Exp.	7 30 p.m.	6 07 a.m.
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Tuticorin Express	9 30 p.m.	6 20 a.m.
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BEACH		
Conjeevaram Pass.	5 34 p.m.	9 28 a.m.
Conjeevaram Pass.	6 01 p.m.	9 53 a.m.

THE BIRDS' EYES

The eyes are the birds' finest organ. The eyes of big birds of prey weigh twice as much as the birds' brains, and it is almost unbelievable how well these birds

can see. It is maintained, for instance, that sparrow-hawks and other birds of prey are difficult to shoot, because they can see the bullet and manage to get out of its path!

If we human beings, in a pitch-dark night, are 15 yards from a burning candle, we cannot see a small mouse even if it runs right across our toes, but an owl can see a mouse trying to hide itself 500

yards away from the candle, or in other words the owl can see it in complete darkness. It sees it so clearly from the air, that it can quite easily rush down and catch it.

—

Patricia has her washing day.

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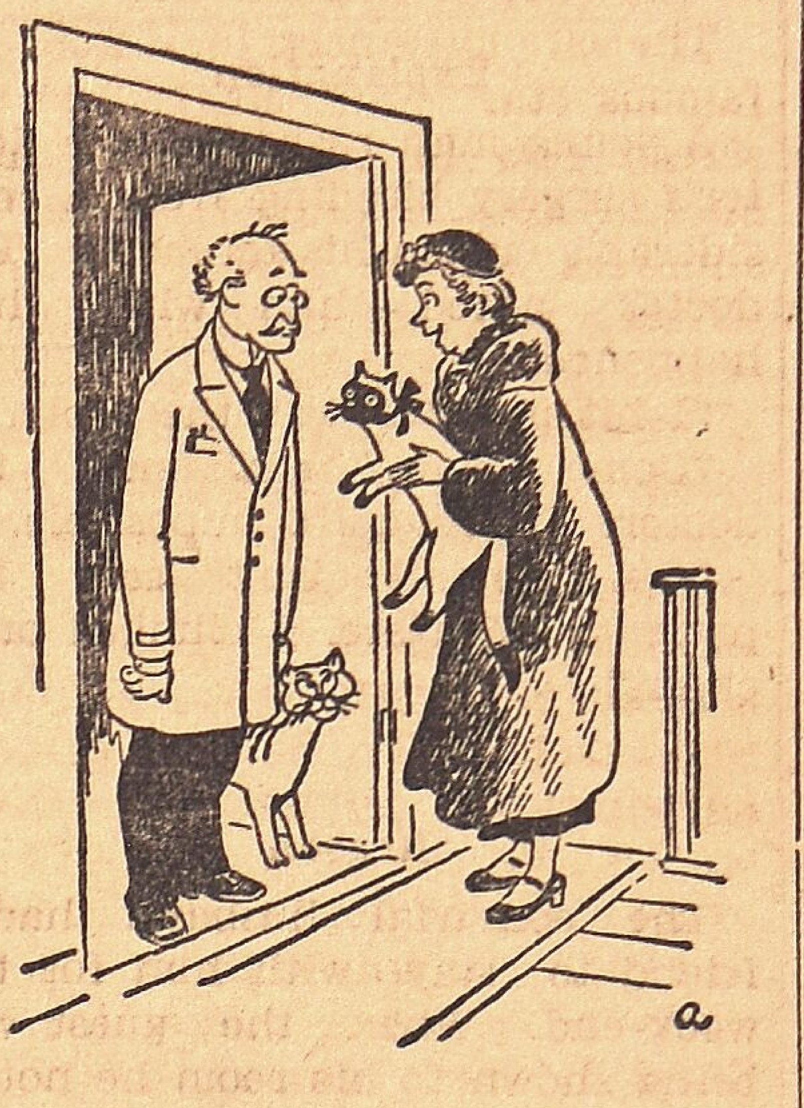
ARE ANIMALS DULL ?

An animal psychologist wanted to examine how wise cats are. For this experiment he used something which is called a puzzle box. Such a puzzle-box can, for instance, be a small box in which is placed some sort of a delicious little bite to eat. The box can be opened if the animal pulls a loop



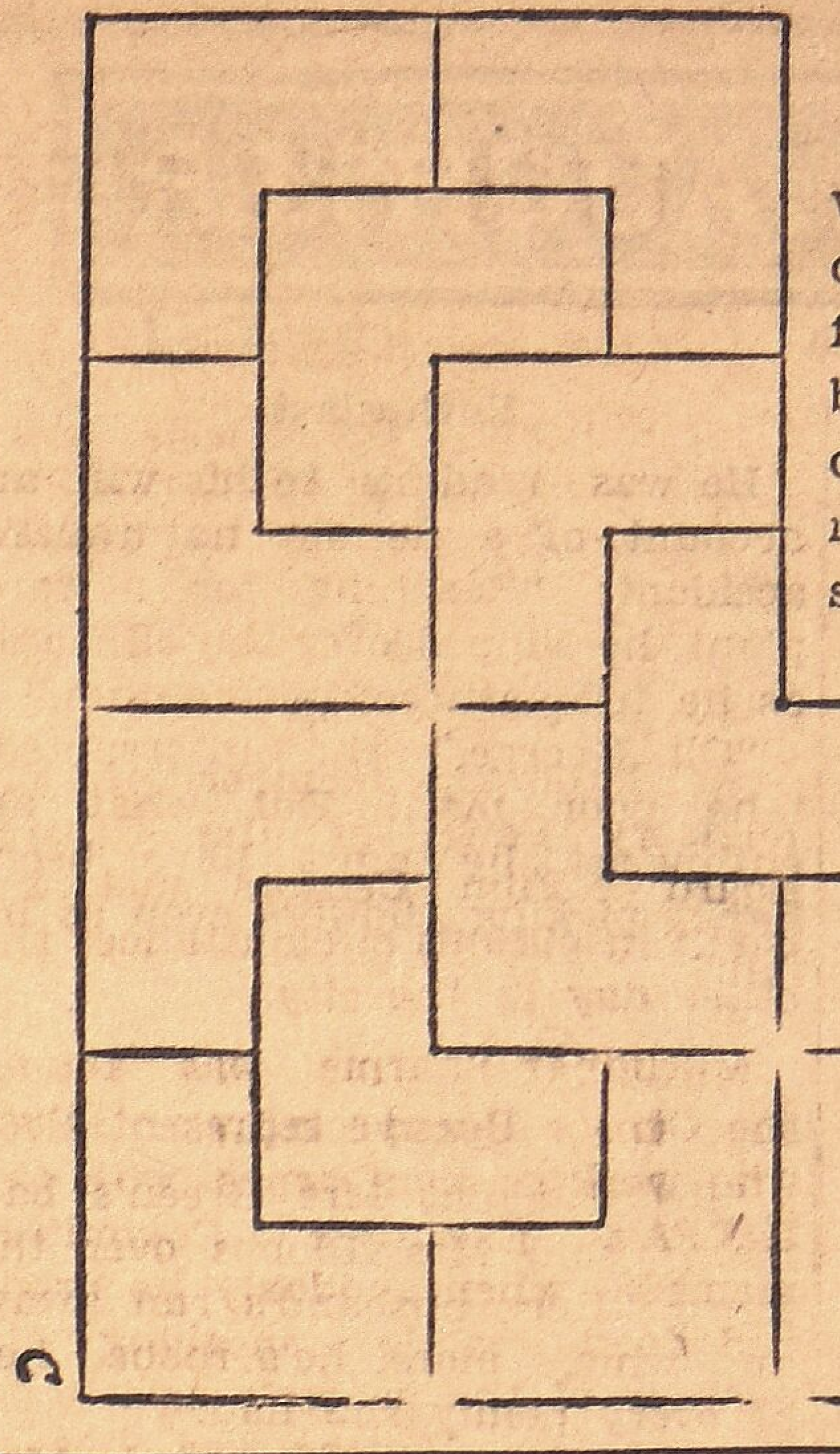
at the end of a string or turns a knob, and the quicker the animal finds out how to open the box, the more intelligent it is reckoned to be.

The animals which this scientist used for his experiments, were stray cats he caught in the streets of New York. An old, wealthy lady heard about his experiments, and came to his laboratory with her own, very fine Siamese cat. She thought it unfair to the cat race that its intelligence should be measured by that of wild, dirty street cats.

The street cats did extremely well in the tests, but nevertheless, the scientist agreed to give the Siamese cat a chance to show how clever it was. He placed a piece of fish in his puzzle-box and placed the cat outside. It sniffed at the fish, then got up to go away. Then the scientist made the test in a way so that the cat could not get away. Again it sniffed at the fish, walked once around the box, then lay down for a nap. The scientists, however, would not disappoint the old lady. He suggested that she should leave the cat with him in the laboratory for 24 hours. He would then put it on small commons, and when it was hungry, it might do better, he consoled her. But this suggestion upset the old lady so much that she immediately went home with her little pet. Which was a good thing, said the psychologist, as it was very probable the luxurious living had made the Siamese so dull, that not even hunger would set its brain working.

THE JIG-SAW-PUZZLE

Here is a small jig-saw-puzzle which you can glue on to thin cardboard and cut out very carefully. Study the drawing well before cutting out the pieces, in order that you may be able to make a big figure of the same shape as the 16 little ones.



THE LIFE OF LOUIS PASTEUR

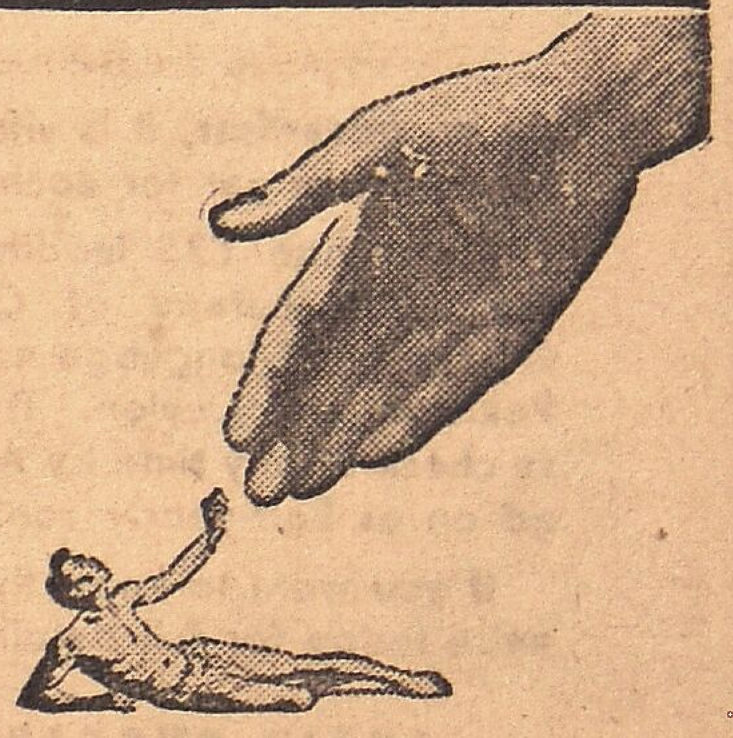
3. Later on Louis was sent to a boarding-school not far from his home. His father visited him often, when it was necessary to visit that town selling hides. Louis did very well. At the beginning some of the teachers thought he was dull witted, because it took him a long time to grasp the various subjects, but later they realised that what they thought was slowness, was just his extreme thoroughness.

Louis was always ready to help his school-mates, and he was always busy. He read lots of books in his spare time, and he wrote and told his father about everything which occupied his mind.

As time went by Louis became more and more interested in chemistry. He made many experiments, and his father was a little afraid that this would take all his time so that he could not have sufficient time for studies and pass his examinations.

4. His father was very disappointed when Louis was only No.14 when he passed the examination. The boy read it all over again, and this time he made no chemical experiments and was No. 4. He was sent to a school in Paris and now he forgot all about being homesick, partly because he was now older, and partly because he could study chemistry to his hearts' content. He had very clever teachers and he loved his work so much that he was sorry when he had to go home and go to bed.

Louis Pasteur had an old teacher, a professor, who had unsuccessfully worked on a difficult experiment for 30 years. Pasteur now started on the same experiment, but nobody believed he would be successful. But he was cleverer than the others, and one day he was lucky. He was so happy that he ran out in the passage, embraced the very first person he met there, and shouted: "I have it! I have it!" *(To be continued)*



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E 6

FUN AND LAUGHTER

Not a Road

While traveling in a remote part of the country, a motorist stopped to chat with a native.

"How are the roads in this district?" asked th driver.

"Fine," was the native's reply. "We've abolished bad roads around here."

"That was a big job, wasn't it?"

No, replied the native. "Wherever the going is specially hard, we don't call it a road. We call it a detour."

*

Settled Up

So you finally got that big estate settled up?" one lawyer asked another.

"Yes," replied the second, "but I had a tough fight. The heirs almost got a share of it."

Enthusiast

He was reading to his wife an account of a famous naturalist's accident: "Reaching for a rare plant, he slipped over the cliff and as he fell gathered momentum."

"Oh, George," she interrupted, "the poor man! But what an enthusiast he must have been. Fancy picking flowers even as he fell."

*

Unexpected

"Heard about Mrs Green's bad luck?" said Mrs. Blobbs over the fence. "Her husband's run away, and what's more, he's robbed her of every penny she had."

"Well I never!" gasped Mrs. Nobbs. "Poor dear! And she only married him because she was so scared of burglars!"

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Free India

A publication with ABC certified circulation

Doctor: "Did you tell that young man I think he's no good?"

Daughter: "Yes, I did, daddy. And he wasn't at all upset. He said it wasn't the first wrong diagnosis you've made."

Explanation

A young man rushed into a doctor's surgery bleeding from a considerable cut on his forehead. The doctor asked him what had happened.

"I hit myself," was the reply.

"Come now," exclaimed the doctor. That's quite impossible.

"Oh, no, it isn't" said the patient. "You see, I climbed on a chair."

Reason

The convivial husband had a friend to stay with him for the week-end. When the guest was being shown to his room he noticed that there were faint crosses on several of the steps. He asked the reason.

Said the host: "These come into operation after midnight. X means that the step creaks."

Mere Memories

"Very posh people, they were," explained one boarding-house keeper to another. "And when they left, the lady says to me she says: 'We're leaving nothing behind us but happy memories." I suppose that's the swanky way to describe two dozen empties."

Tit for Tat

The Secretary of a big store, obviously upset, dashed into the manager's office. "Good gracious, man," snapped the latter, "whatever's happened?"

The secretary calmed down somewhat. "It's Robinson, our traveller," he explained. "Used most insulting language. Told me to fry my face, and said that you could go and chase yourself."

"He did, did he?" snapped the manager. "We'll fire him without ceremony. Let's see, he's been with us five months. What business has he done?"

'A hundred pounds the first month," said the secretary, reading from a book, "£500 the next month, £3,000 the next, and £9,000 the next."

"H'm," mumured the manager. "I think I ought to take a little more exercise, and I daresay the caretaker will lend you a frying pan."

A Little Knowledge.

The new char was dusting a bronze bust of Shakespeare and asked who it was.

"That's Shakespeare, the famous poet and playwright."

"Goodness me, I always thought Shakespeare was a white man."

Degrees of Comparison

Your daughter has consented to marry me," announced the young man.

"What?" exclaimed the girl's father. She has accepted you? Young man, you're the second happiest man in the world."

Definition

"What sort of a man is your new minister?"

"It's hard to say. For six days of the week he's invisible; on the seventh he's incomprehensible."

From page 4

Plan With The Planets

provide you the headache. If you owe money, the other man may trouble you and you may be driven to borrow. Take care of your servant or subordinate. The next three days will take you to the domestic arena to watch a bullfight. Ill-health may be another reason. The week-end may see the culmination of a notorious week.

*

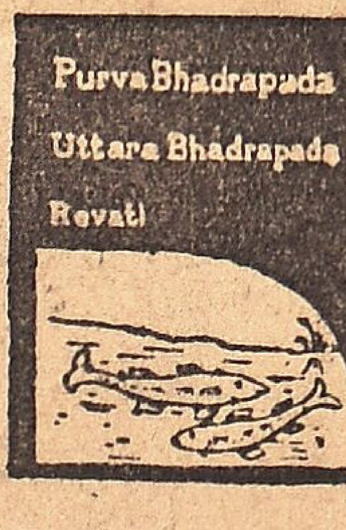
KUMBHA—(AQUARIUS)

I see that you are in the midst of happy surroundings on Sunday. Some happy event or purchases of car, etc. The next two days are unfavourable for mental peace and health of children. Avoid speculation. The following three days are adverse for bank arrangements and servants may play dirty tricks. Digestion will be bad. The last day is good for domestic harmony and financial or professional arrangement. Journeys may be undertaken and litigations, if any may be started.

*

MEENA—(PISCES)

You are tremendously lucky on the opening day. Anything from success in a football match to bagging a bumper prize in a word competition may be predicted according to the strength of individual horoscopes. The next 2 days are not good for journey or personal health or investments. Setback in domestic happiness. The following three days are adverse for mental peace. Avoid speculation. Health of children may need attention. Don't clash with superiors. The week-end is good all around. Domestic happiness and financial improvement are envisaged.



336
Tarzan
by EDGAR RICE BURROUGHS®
ALTHOUGH TARZAN WARNED THE NATIVES TO PROTECT NANCY BROOKS DURING HIS ABSENCE, THE GOMANGANI DECIDED TO TAKE THE GIRL TO NUMA, THE EMPEROR.
AFTER DISPOSING OF THE CARCASS, TARZAN TRAVELED FAR. PRESENTLY HE SAW A WEIRD STRUCTURE THROUGH THE FOLIAGE AHEAD. OTHER TONGANI GUARDED A MASSIVE BUILDING, RICH IN BARBARIC ORNAMENTATION. THIS MUST BE THE GOLD PALACE OF NUMA, THE EMPEROR!
CIRCLING BEHIND THE PALACE, TARZAN FOUND MANY NATIVES AT WORK, WASHING, SIFTING DIRT, UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE BABOONS.
THEY WERE PANNING GOLD! SUDDENLY THE APE-MAN HEARD A STEALTHY MOVEMENT BEHIND HIM --- IT WAS BALU, THE LION, WHO HAD PICKED UP HIS MASTER'S SCENT. "DON'T WANDER FAR, BALU," MURMURED THE APE-MAN. "I MAY NEED YOUR ASSISTANCE."
THEN TARZAN HEARD THE TRIUMPHANT BARKING OF SEVERAL BABOONS. RACING TO THE SCENE, HE LEARNED OF HIS BETRAYAL -- NANCY BROOKS HAD BEEN TAKEN CAPTIVE!
BOB LUBBERS and DICK VAN BUREN
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Distr. by United Feature Syndicate, Inc.
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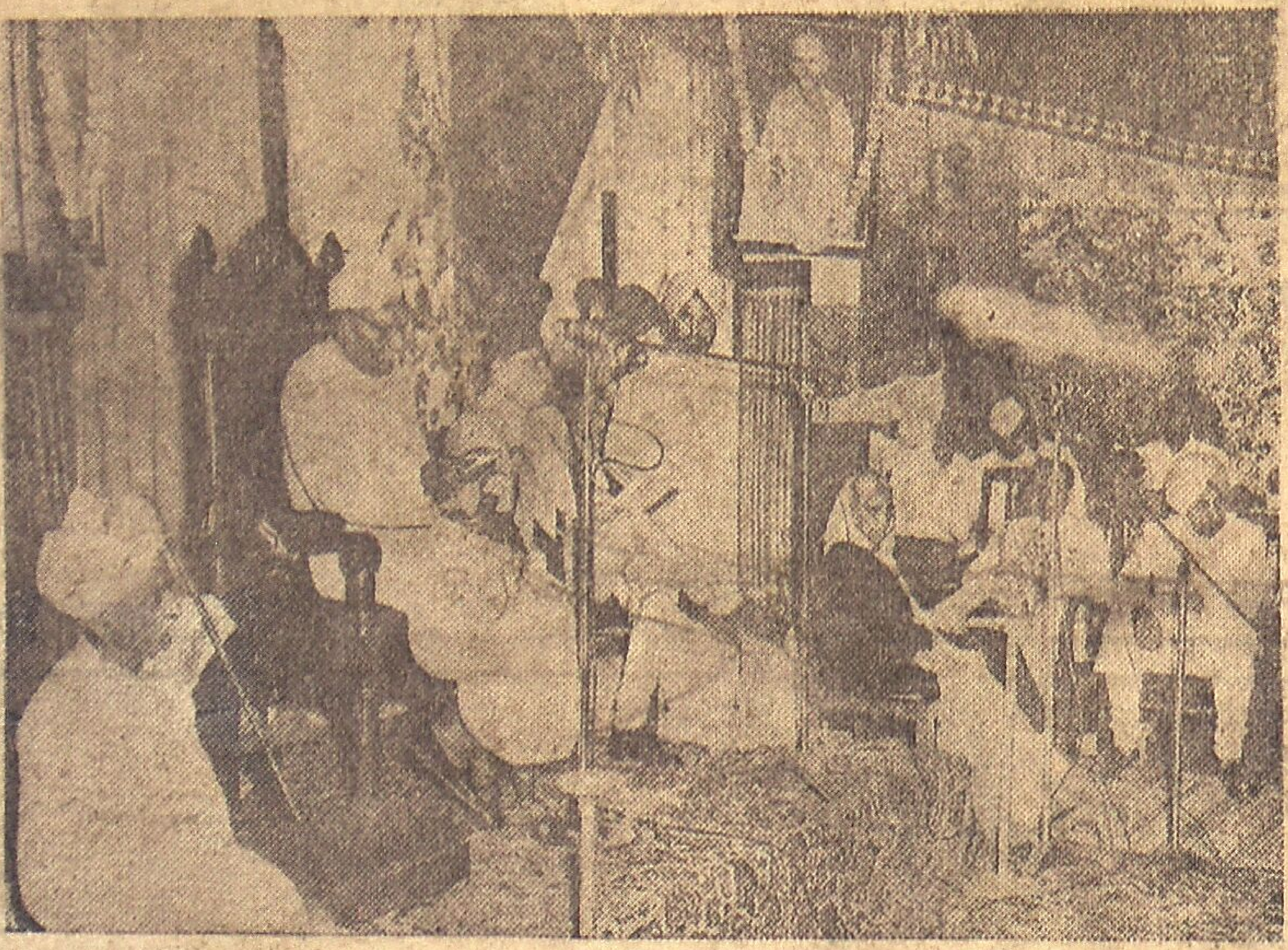
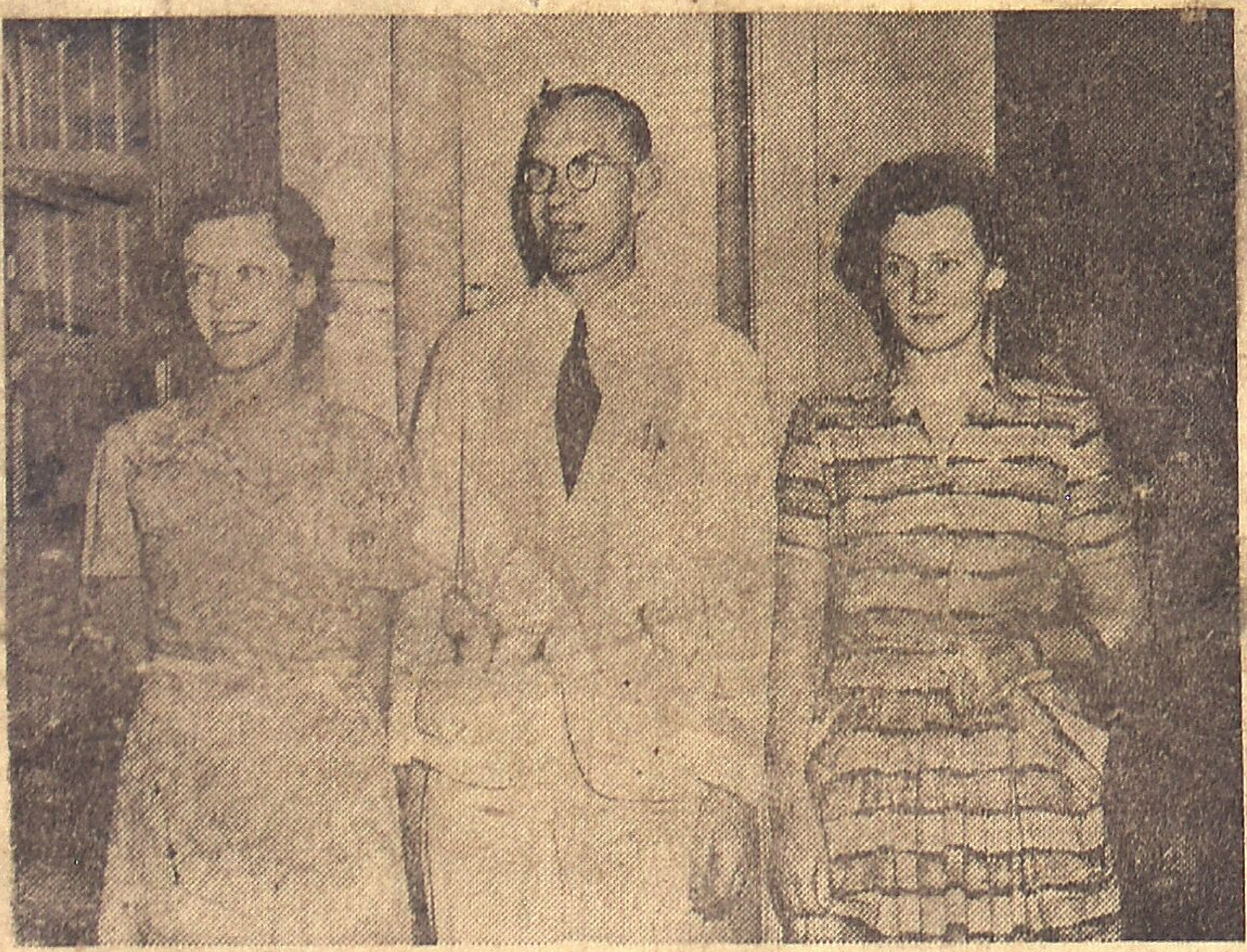
· IN THE NEWS ·

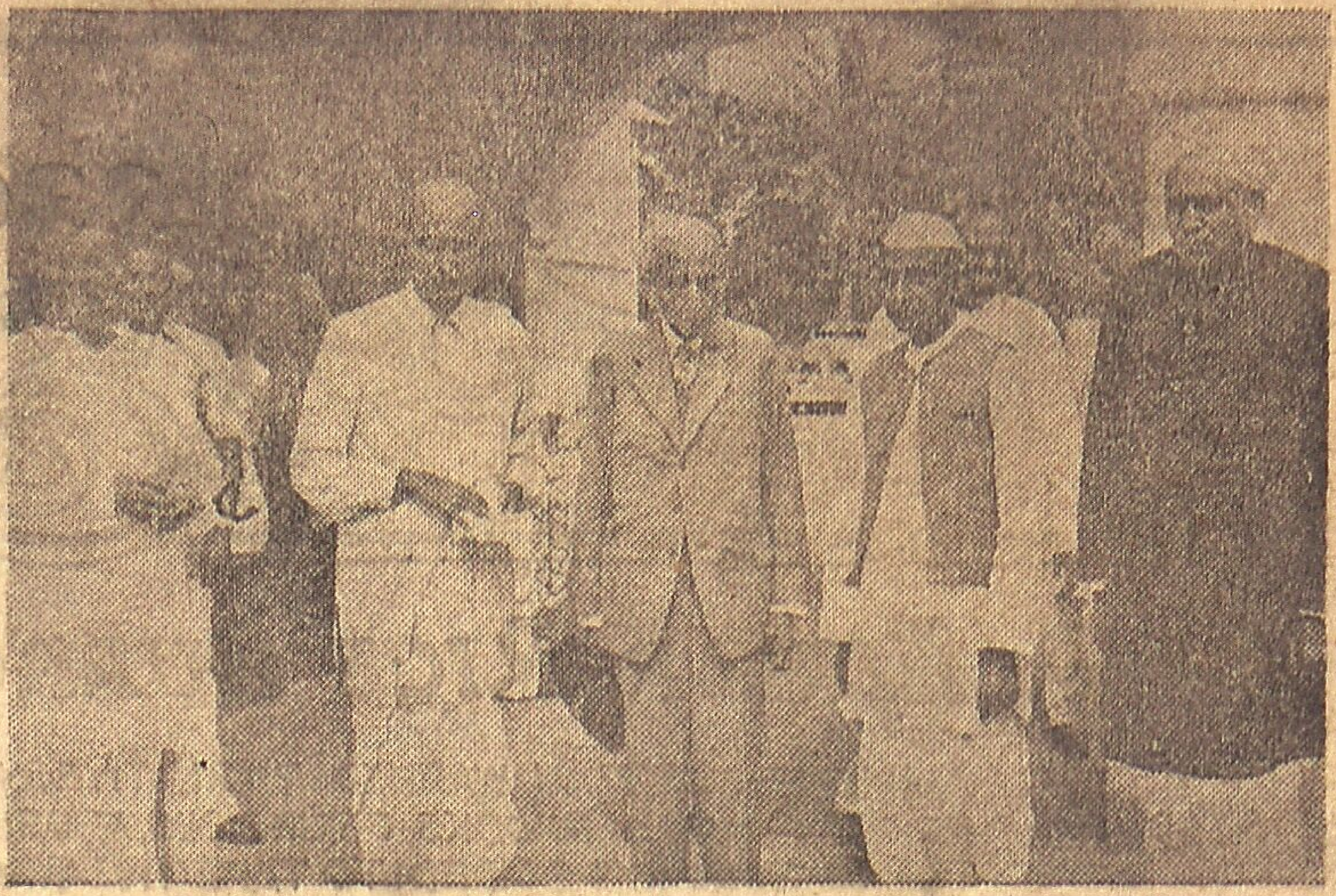


PRESIDENT PRASAD, delivering the Convocation Address at the Kanya Mahavidyalaya at Jullunder.—P. I. B.

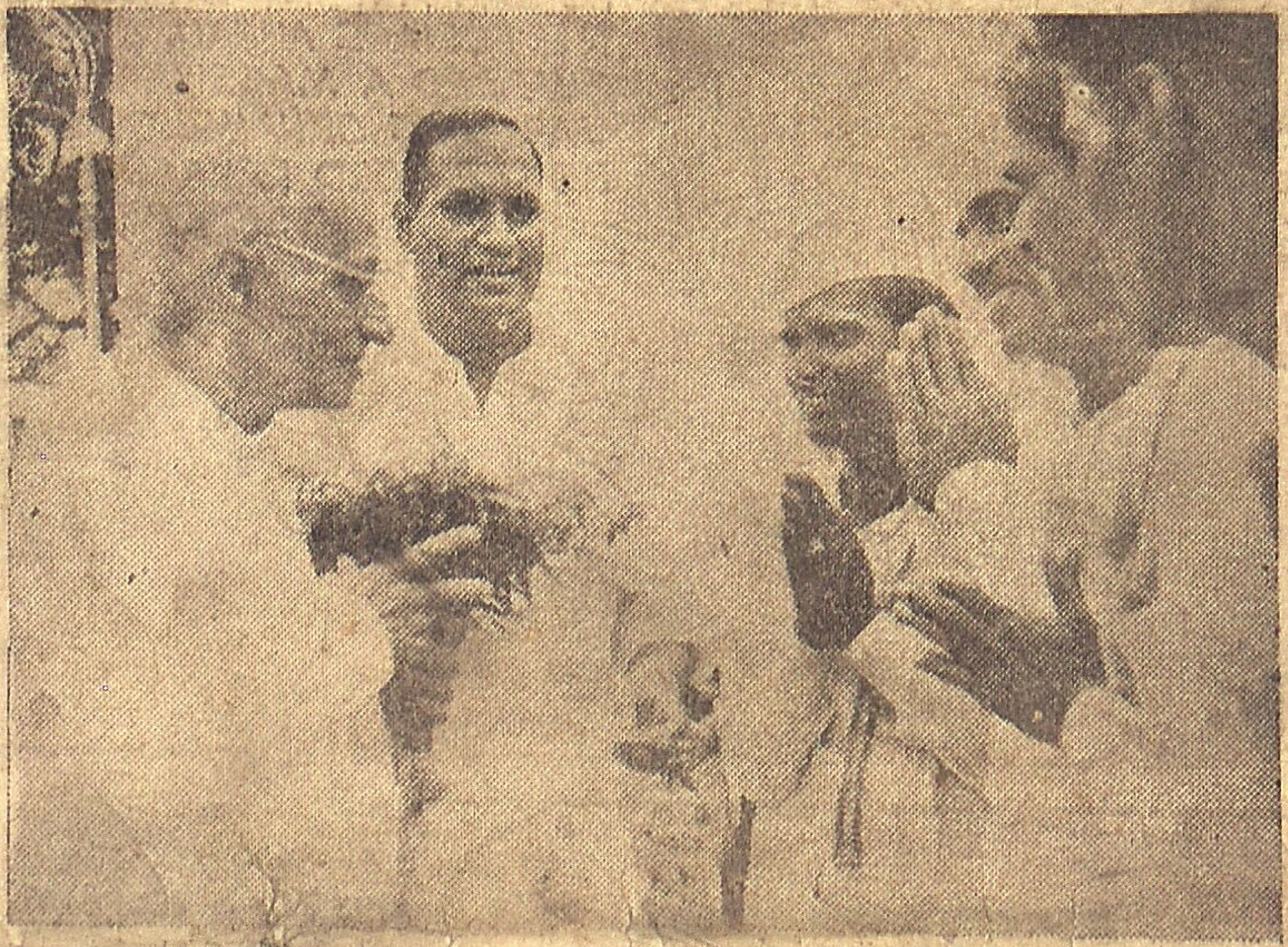


MISS CYNTHIA TAYLOR, Mr. Robert Roaf and Miss Elizabeth Tudor, members of the British Orthopaedic Team for India, who are now working in the Irwin Hospital, New Delhi, in the setting up of a special orthopaedic department.

Mr. K. K. CHETTUR presenting his credentials to the President of the Union of Burma as the Indian Ambassador to Burma at a ceremony recently held in Rangoon.—P. I. B.



MYSORE'S MINISTER T. Siddalingiah (second from right) snapped with Dr. M. Visvesvaraya, Sri G. D. Naidu and others at the public meeting held at Coimbatore to felicitate Dr. R. K. Shanmugham Chetty on his sixty-first birthday.—K.



RAJAJI being introduced to the office-bearers of Madras State Government Inferior Subordinates Association, at the Fourth Annual Conference of the Association, held at Rajaji Hall, in the city.—N.P.S.

Mr. CASELY-HAYFORD, Minister of Agriculture of Gold Coast, in picturesque native dress, toasting Sri A. B. Pant, India's High Commissioner to British East Africa, at a party in his honour when he paid a goodwill visit to West Africa.

Printed and Published by E. R. Govindan at Free India Press, Subadhra Mansion, No. 80, General Patters Road, Madras - 2.